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No. 2140.—Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26. 1876.

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PROF. SMYTH'S LECTURES ON MINING-No. XLII. [BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

Fifty years ago there was a great difference as regarded one point in different districts; the mineral was conveyed along the horizontal drifts in vessels which were not intended to pass up the shaft. In metal mines, for instance, where the barrow, or "dog, shaft. In metal mines, for instance, where the barrow, or "dog," was employed, the material was capsized at the bottom of the shaft, into heaps or into plats, ready to be drawn up when convenient. This necessitated a second filling of the mineral into the kibble which passed only up and down the shaft, thus increasing the expense, and in the case of such minerals as tender coals breaking them up more. A very few years ago this method might be seen surviving in Somersetshire, in Belgium, and other districts. But the plan in the North of England was to load the coal into baskets, and then place the basket on a sled, to be pushed to the main or rolley way, where the basket was placed on a frame set on broad wheels, called a rolley, or trolley, which was intended to carry three of the corves, or baskets. This constituted a great difference and advance on the old plan, but it has again been changed to a great extent within the last 40 years. Sometimes the wheels are made to turn on the axle, so that each can turn separately, but inasmuch as this, amongst as that each can turn separately, but inasmuch as this, amongst other things, produces a great side friction of the flanges against the rails it has generally been sought to fix the wheels to the axle, and make the axle turn in bearings; or, again, where they have to run through irregular places both wheels and axles may be loose. At the present time it has become almost universal in the larger works of northern and central England to endeavour to get the rails a near to the face of work as possible, and then to carry the coal as near to the face of work as possible, and then to carry the coal in the same wagons, without any shifting, to the shaft, draw them up to the surface, and then run them to the screens, or wherever the material is needed. The most convenient form of wagon is very in the same wagons, without any shifting, to the shaft, draw them up to the surface, and then run them to the screens, or wherever the material is needed. The most convenient form of wagon is very much that which was proposed by Mr. Curr, which was adopted in somersetshire in 1835, but it was a number of years after that before its use became general. From about the year 1840, from the great improvement due to the use of cages sliding on regular guides in the shaft, and carrying from one to six of these wagons, they have tecome universally adopted. It may be that the tubs cannot be brought close to the actual face of work, they will then be brought as a possible, and the material carried to them. Very commonly, instead of strong boys being employed in pulling the wagons to the main roads, small ponies are used in the northern collieries driven by younger boys. On reaching the main roads horses are employed to drag a set of wagons to the shaft; in some of the larger mines from 80 to 200 horses are employed, so that the whole question us to the horses and wagons becomes a very serious one. Where the roads are properly constructed the horse may draw 12 to 14 of these small tubs; in the iron mines the number may be less, but each may weigh more. In some of the iron mines, where a large quantity is taken out daily, and where there is head room sufficient, they find it advantageous to employ the best and finest horses they can get. The question of the road must also be brought in in considering the amount which can be done by the horses; both the preliminary roads and also the main roads, the latter being sometimes miles in length.

Another plan of conveying the coal to considerable distances may be used where the coal is worked to the rise—the "jig-brow." At the upper end of the road is a wheel, round which a rope passes, the full tubs running down one side draw up the empty tubs, the speed being regulated by a simple brake. This principle, in a ruder form, may be sometimes seen, where a little face of long wall is

ost satisfactory system.

Much valuable information is to be found in the papers of Mr. Nicholas Wool in the Transactions of the Northern Institute. experiments were very interesting, showing that at the outside, with every advantage, a horse on a level road, pulling an ordinary tram with edge rails, would at the maximum draw 133 tons 1 mile train with eage rais, would at the matchina draw 15.5 bits 1 mile in a day, or we may say that a common performance of an ordinary horse on a road kept in good repair would be 100 tons for 1 mile per day. In mining work, unless there is very accurate discipline, there is apt to be considerable delays in passing, to say nothing of the carriages getting off the rails, &c. When Mr. Wood examined what was being done in the collieries, he found it very much less than the maximum; with wheels of 12 in. diameter only 30 to 50 tons per day were drawn by each horse while with 10 in to 11 in what was being done in the collected, as found it very much less than the maximum; vith wheels of 12 in. diameter only 30 to 50 tons per day were drawn by each horse, while with 10 in. to 11 in. wheels, and with very considerable delay, only 11 to 15 fms, per day were drawn. The use of larger wheels with the tubs preferred in the central and northern districts is very difficult: in South Wales they prefer much larger tubs, of sheet-iron, which may contain as much as 1 ton, and with larger wheels instead of the tub weighing 3 to 4 cwts., and conveying only 8 or 9 cwts., as used in the former districts. The disadvantages of these larger tubs are that they cannot always go up the shaft, and if they get off the rails it requires several men to get them right again, and this may occasion much delay, whereas one man could probably put right a smaller tub. In Germany and France the subject of tubs has been carefully studied, and one may see a great variety there: in some cases, in order to get a higher wheel, they have greatly modified the form, but it is doubtful whether such has any advantage as to economy over the simpler English tubs. Iron and steel tubs have been used during the last few years, and while some praise them very much for their strength and durability, the objection to them is that if an accident occurs, and they get twisted out of shape, it is a difficult matter to repair them, while with a wooden one the taking out of a plank or two is a matter easily done by the mine carpenter.

One of the greatest improvements in mining has taken place in the list quarter of a century, though it is quite true that certain varieties of machinery were brought into play comparatively early in this century. It is quite evident that the fruitful mind of George Stephenson was at work on these things, for in the classic mine of Killingworth he introduced apparatus for bringing the coal to the pit bottom when the coal to the rise had been exhausted. In most of these early cases the engines were erected at the surface, and a rope or chain passed down to the bottom, and was taken down the inclined plane by a puller. Both by calculation and exerciment. inclined plane by a pulley. Both by calculation and experiment Mr. N. Wood showed that an inclination of I in 30 was the most suitable for the main roadways. If you have an angle of I in 30, you may make the full wagons run down of themselves, and draw up the empty ones, if the road is in tolerably good order; below the angle you require horses or machinery. If you have a dip of the angle you require horses or machinery. If you have a dip of 1 in 23 below the level you may let the empty wagons run down by themselves, and they will drag out the rope for the drum, but referred to was that of the employment of underground engines, placed somewhere near the pit bottom, for the purpose of drawing the mineral along the roads. Usually a small a small double-acting cylinder engine is placed in a special chamber, and worked either by steam brought down the shaft or from boilers adjoining, the steam and smoke being delivered into the upcast.

steam and smoke being delivered into the upcast.

In the main and tail rope system drums or rope rolls are used; a main rope is attached to the full tubs, which are hauled in by the engine winding the rope on a drum; at the same time a lighter rope is attached to the hinder end, and is being drawn out; this will serve afterwards to draw back the train of empty tubs to the far end of the working. The ropes have to be protected and carried

by pulleys, which prevent their rubbing on any point. The economy to be gained is so obvious that where there is a considerable output a plan more or less of this kind must be carried out. The second system is that which has been practised in some parts of Lancashire with success. Instead of having a train of wagons and a rope, there is substituted for the rope a chain travelling at a low rate of velocity, and the tubs are brought in from the place of working, and the chain is thrown over a fork on the top of each tub, and carries it on, the chain hanging in a series of catenary curves between the several tubs which are travelling. The distance between the wagons vary from 10 to 30 yards; an empty wagon may be put in here and there, to keep the chain off the ground. In this manner the whole series of wagons will be brought in to the hanger-on, who will just unhitch the wagon by throwing off the chain. The third plan is that of having an endless wire rope, the wagons being clipped on to this rope; or in another modification the endless rope rests on the wagons, just as in the case of the chain in the second plan. This reminds one of the plan of conveyance at the surface by a wire-rope, to this rope; or in another more than in the second plan. This reminds one of the plan of conveyance at the surface by a wire-rope, about which so much has been said in late years, and which in certain parts of the country, and where small quantities only have to be conveyed, seems very satisfactory. The rate given to the wagons is, of course, very moderate in the two latter systems, not more than 3 or 4 miles an hour; where the main and tail rope method is used a considerable velocity is got up; a train of 20 to 50 wagons will be carried along at the rate of 10 to 15 miles per hour, the speed being easily checked as they approach the shaft by throwing them on to an inclined plane. The systems of endless chain or rope are very suitable for one line of communication, but scarcely suitable where you have branched communication to follow out. With the on to an inclined plane. The systems of endless chain or rope are very suitable for one line of communication, but scarcely suitable where you have branched communication to follow out. With the tail rope system this branch communication is easy; there will be a pulley at the end of the branch, and the two ends of the rope in the branch can easily be attached to the two ends of the principal rope unhooked. In some of the larger collieries this underground work has been admirably carried out with engines working by compressed air, the compressing machines being situated at the surface. The engines have enabled the horse labour to be done away with, unless it be the use of small ponies in the subordinate roadways, and as the expense of this engine plane varies between 1d. and 2½d. per ton per mile, the gain is enormous. The question has even been asked whether locomotives could not be employed, and in some American mines, in the partially covered-in surface levels, special locomotives have been used; the engines being only 12 ft. by 4 ft. 4 in., with gauge of 3 ft. 6 in., and the engine weighing only 1100 lbs., with fuel and water included. It is very doubtful at the present time where locomotives could be employed in many cases for underground traction, it having to be remembered that the quanfor underground traction, it having to be remembered that the quan

for underground traction, it having to be remembered that the quantity of carbonic acid generated by the fire of a locomotive is very great, and this, tygether with the smoke and steam, would be quite incompatible with any ordinary ventilation.

There is still one other method of underground conveyance to be mentioned—water conveyance. About 100 years ago this was very differently thought of from what it is now; it was thought great advantages might be obtained in some cases by cutting the levels somewhat deeper than usual, and using them as canals. A very remarkable instance may still be seen in the Bridgewater mines, in Lancashire, where at one time upwards of 40 miles of navigable remarkable instance may still be seen in the Bridgewater mines, in Lancashire, where at one time upwards of 40 miles of navigable underground canal was open. These canals were 10 ft. wide, the boats were small and flat bottomed, and each contained about 10 tons, while certain larger boats were used, which could be drawn out into the open canal adjoining. There is no comparison of this system, however, with railways, and the improvements in the latter have led to their ousting this method of water conveyance.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

The report of this association for 1875 has just been issued, and The report of this association for 1875 has just been issued, and shows that although the institution still requires more pecuniary support than it obtains, it is doing useful work, and making satisfactory progress. It is explained that while the general depression and the low price of tin have deprived the association of some subscriptions, the teaching work has been more than ordinarily successful—more classes have been in operation, more prizes gained at the Science and Art Examinations than ever before, and higher successes have been obtained in the important subject of mining. It is mentioned that the want of a good laboratory at Redruth or Camborne is much felt; the most advanced members of the classes want some place in which they can conduct experiments in assaying and borne is much felt; the most advanced members of the classes want some place in which they can conduct experiments in assaying and chemical analysis. The desirability of a laboratory in connection with technical classes is so evident that it may be hoped some of the more energetic of the students will form themselves into a committee, and set about raising a separate fund for providing the accommodation desired, and if it were found that they endeavoured to assist themselves by continued contributions, however small, each class night, the necessary extraneous aid would soon be forthcoming.

coming.

The pipers read at the last annual meeting, which, as will be remembered from the notices of them published in the Moning Journal at the time, were of a highly interesting character, are printed with the report, and should be carefully perused by mining students generally. The account of phosphorite mining in Nassau contributed by Mr. Joseph Garland, contains an excellent history of the discovery, and explains the cause of phosphorite mining having become unremunerative. In 1864 the phosphorite was accidentally discovered while searching for manganese at staffel, hear Limburg, on the Link. Lurge beds were found, and analyses by Mohr and Fresenius g we the percentage of phosphorite was accidentally discovered while searching for manganese at staffel, hear Limburg, on the Link. Lurge beds were found, and analyses by Mohr and Fresenius g we the percentage of phosphorite was accidentally discovered when the productive of the mental and South German companies were formed to work them. The demand for the newly-discovered phosphorite by the manufacturers of superphosphate of lime in North and South Germany was great, and no inconsiderable quantities were shipped to England, large contracts being made between the producers of the mineral and English superphosphate houses, for the supply of—in-some cases—several thousands of t-m-per annum. The trade with England, however, soon fell off, and some heavy losses to the over-sanguine producers was the result. The cause of this was twofold: first, it was soon discovered that although the deposits were practically inexhaustible—at least, for a on-siderable period, the quantity of high percentage phosphorite bore a comparatively small proportion to the whole bulk raised, and it was only the high quality stuff which would bear the freight to England: and secondly, experience showed that the Lahn phosph the contained a considerable per centage form, which to the manufacturer of superphosphate of time is highly objectionable.

The thickness of the beds or nests is very va

centage of iron, which to the manufacturer of superphosphate of lime is highly objectionable.

The thickness of the beds or nests is very various, and ranges perhaps from 6 inches up to as many feet; in exceptional cases pockets of 10 to 15 feet are met with. In one case Mr. Garland has known a bed of 6 to 12 feet in thickness, extending uninterruptedly over more than 30 fathoms in length; the bed had in this instance an underlie of 50° to 60°, and more resembled a lode than in any other in stance he had known. That it was a bed, and a not a lode, was, however, shown by the fact that it was interstratified with the shele which formed its hanging and foot walls. The more frequently occurring beds have an average thickness of 2 or 3 feet. As to the depth from surface at which the phosphorite deposits occur, this depends generally upon the depth of the limestone. This rock when not cropping out at surface, as it often does, is generally to be strack by which as few fations, through the overlying olay, the mostusual depth being some 8 to 10 fathoms. Sometimes, however, it is not reached till a depth of 20 fathoms or more is attained, and beds of phosphorite are occasionally worked at a profit at such depths, but they most be exceptionally good in such cases to make it worth while to follow them. On the other hand, the limestone is sometimes net with only a few feet from surface, and phosphorite is occasionally found under those circumstances just beneath the soil, by the removal of which the mineral is eadly won by open workings.

On the other hand, the limestone is sometimes net with only a few feet from surfa and phosphorite is occasionally found under those circumstances just beneath soil, by the removal of which the mineral is eadly won by open workings. It is explained that in the process of mining the phosphorite two shafts, ab I of athoms apart, are sunk simultaneously to the limestone, and communicat effected as quickly as possible by cross-out for ventilation. The shafts are rou and 3½ to 4 ft. in diameter, the stuff being drawn to surface by a common tac or windlass, and accumulated round the mouth of the shaft about 5 ft. high. " or windiass, and accommitated round the mouth of the shaft about 5 ft. high. The collar of the shaft being in "made ground" is timbered with square sets of roughly hewn fir, 5 or 6 in. in diameter, the price of the fir trees being 60 to 6½d, per outh of bot. The ground being only a stiff clay, shaft are rapidly sunk, the price for sinking averaging 3s, to 6s, per metre for ordinary depths of 7 or 8 fms. The clay has often sufficient tenacity to stand without timbering for shallow depths during the summer months, but it is necessary to adopt a kind of timbering when the shafts exceed 5 or 6 fms. in depth, and have to stand over the wet season. The method adopted to secure the shafts is speculiar. The shaft is lined up with withes, wound round in a spiral form, their tension being sufficient, generally, to resist the pressure of the clay. These withes are the young branches of the becoh, and are chosen 15 to 30 ft in length, and about 1½ in. thick at one end, tapering away to about ½ in. at the other; they are delivered on the mine at 1d, to 1½d, each When fresh they are supple, and easily placed around the shaft; about 30 or 50 of them are required to a tathom. A shallow shaft, well lined up in this way, often stands two sears, a period generally long enough to exhaust the ground in its proximity or its pheaphorite. Deep shafts, however—by which is here meant shafts of 18 to 20 fms. in depth—become crooked and controled a rapidly as to require cutting down and re-ining every three or four months. When the ground it wet, which is not often the case, the withes are boand round with straw before they are placed in the shaft.

is not often the case, the witnessare bound relation secured, the ground is now exin the shaft.

Two shafts having been sunk, and ventilation secured, the ground is now explored and opened out by levels in various directions for stoping. In generphosphorite is found in the shaft before the limestone is reached; the plan pursued is, therefore, to follow the bed or the pockets of mineral wherever they malead without any attempt to earry out any definite system of working, the raise

which guide the miner being to follow the various ramifications of thedposin, in the process of the process of

THE PROSPECTS OF CORNISH HEMATITES.

Pestilence weakens our physical constitution, but when the plague is over we enjoy the greater freshness and purity of the atmosphere we breathe. We have seen the raging pestilence which has just swept over our great industries, and left weakness, devastation, or ruinin its train. We have seen our working communities falling by thouands into the popular errors and fallacies of the age. We have tried to stay the fever of agitation, which only leaves poverty and prostration, but we have been disregarded. It seems a plague was necessary to teach the needful lesson, and now the plague has done its work, the pestilence is being spent, the over-reaching workman on the one hand and the over reaching speculator on the other hare been arrested, and already, though reduced to much weakness, we begin to feel a fresher, purier, and more healthy atmosphere in the midst of all our industries.

Time alone shall give strength and vigour, but we observe many who desire to be strong already in the field and at work. For the last few weeks the heights and moors of Cornwall have been visited by sundry engineers, whose movements are exceedingly quiet, but from their enquiries they are in search of superior hematics con-

All careful observers of our industries have anticipated such an enquiry, for at no period in the history of iron manufacture has no much attention been paid to this class of iron ores, either for mixing with inferior ores, or for the manufacture of superior brands of ing with interior ores, or nor the maintacute of superior brands of iron, or for the production of steel. In this material Cornwall is rich. Her tin is at a discount, but her hematites are as yet undeveloped. Her great centre of manganesian ores runs north and south of St. Columb Major, or from Portguin to Perran Bay.

We hall this treak of sunshine from beneath the long black cloud,

We hail this streak of sunshine from beneath the long black cloud, and it behoves Cornwall to take advantage of the golden opportunity thus presented, and press forward with the flowing ide, invigorated with the echoings of this great truth—"There is at it in the affairs of man which taken in its flow leads on to fortune."

It will be worth our while at this opportune moment to consider a few points on which the prosperity or non-prosperity of the future will depend, so far as Cornish iron mines are concerned. It is well known that some existing, or lately existing, mines have been must unsatisfactory, and that for very patent reasons, while other have more than satisfied the highest hopes of all concerned. Success or non-success depends on certain conditions, of which we may note the following: the following:

the following:—

1.—On the amount of purchase-money. It may be assumed as an axiom that if speculators, vendors, or adventurers pocket 20,000, 50,000, apiece out of an adventure, the shareholders have little reason to look for profits or dividends. We are well aware that much time and a little money is required to negociate setts, sink trial pits, send engineers to survey, and get assayers to analyse. We are well aware that many a spot is looked at before a suitable one is chosen for the market and we are well aware that wenders have often to aware that many a spot is looked at before a cultatie one is closed for the market, and we are well aware that vendors have often to keep their setts for years till a proper opportunity occurs for placing them on the market, for all which we are ready to make allowance, and for all of which we think they ought to be paid; but we think vendors would best consult their own interests and best obtain the confidence of the public if they placed their demands within the bounds of reason, for the public are very properly indiposed to pay the exorbitant prices which of late years have become latal to many an otherwise good undertaking.

posed to pay the exorbitant prices which of late years have become latal to many an otherwise good undertaking.

2.—Success also depends on position or situation. There are mins so placed that they can neither have railway sidings nor water carriage, and where they also have, in addition, to pump and wind everything to the surface. Where all these, or most of them, are essential to the working of a hematite mine, we should say to execute the such a property, for Cornwall has hematites in better situations, where the natural formation of the country favours excavations and adits, and where railway or water carriage can be secured. The less expense that is required in opening up a property the better.

3.—The quantity and quality of the ore are also material elements of success. On these points reliance can only be placed on the eigener on the one hand, and the assayer on the other, as, perhap, the most competent guides the public can obtain; yet it may be well to note that Cornish iron ores present more the formation of a string function. of beads than a uniform strata, and that there are points where the quality is not so uniform as at others, and that it is essential to have the ore well sorted or selected for the market. We are sorty that so little attention has been paid to this in the past, and hope the managers would take our advice in this respect, for we are certain it would contribute to their own advantage. We know several illutrations of the kind, and may refer to thousands of tons of ore now lying at Par Station, in Cornwall, which has never been sorted, all which in its present state should never have left the pit. We also know the same lode worked by different parties with very different results, the one yielding several shillings per ton more than the

other, mainly through proper selection.
4.—Another element of success rests on economy. We do not mean that the fewer appliances and the most meagre plant mean mean that the fewer appliances and the most meagre plant means economy; far otherwise, we consider there is economy in an efficient plant and an efficient staff—in fact, that all the appliances which can save time or money is economy. The more efficient a mine is the more likely it is to succeed. With a property which is purchased at a moderate price, in a good natural position, with a sufficient quality of ore of suitable quality, with careful selection and judicious economy, management alone is required to reduce it to a coining of money. At the present time there is a good market for properly money. At the present time there is a good market for properly selected manganesian hematites of 40 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron, and we venture to say that Central Cornwall presents a metalliferous material worth the attention of ironmasters and investors. Engineers look with keen interest to the St. Columb district, where

AUG. 2

aport of the petals, and mining is the meral state of the customer presents by ports and House, and House, and are compile the imports valued at 21 responding the same p ports for the less than i month of 11. The value seren mont 500,000/. Ie

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gue ept they expect this popular branch of industry will take a strong hold, to the benefit of all concerned.

ANOTHER MONTH OF BRITISH MINING AND DEALING IN METALS.

Another month's report has been presented to the public as to the Anomer moderate of our mines, and the competition of fereign export of the properties of the reign made as to the perils to which British export of the country has been, and of all countries which are real state of the country has been, and of all countries which are real state of the country has been, and of all countries which are real state of the country has been, and of all countries which are real state of the country has been, and of all countries which are real state of the countries which are completed and exports are compiled from documents at the Custom parts and exports are compiled from documents at the Custom parts and under the new arrangements the statistics of shipping flows, and under the new arrangements the statistics of shipping flows, and the compiled and arranged by the Board of Trade. It appears that are compiled and arranged by the Board of Trade. It appears that the imports of all commodities for the last seven months have been the imports of all commodities for the base period in the previous year, and over 2,000,000/. from responding period in the year before that. The total values of imports for the month last past was 31.876,808/L, not far from 3,500,000/. less than in July, 1875, and nearly 1,000,000/. less than in that seath of 1874.

less man between the considered and colonial merchandise exported for the The value of foreign and colonial merchandise exported for the Seen months of the year already passed was 6.817.040%, more than seen months of the year already passed was 6.817.040%, more than 500.00%, less than in the corresponding period of 1875. So that 500.00%, less than in the corresponding period of 1875. So that 500.00%, less than 1875 and the seven months, this taske—a very important one—has fallen off for the seven months of the property of the seven months of B itish and colonial merchandise for the month is considerably over 1,750,000%, nearly that he average of the seven months' exports, and not far short nial merchandise for the month is considerably over 1,750,000. nearly double the average of the seven months' exports, and not far short of three times the value of those exports last month twelvemonths; and harken, we pessimists, more than three times the value of this table in 1874, comparatively with the last two years a year of the comparatively with the last two years and year of the comparatively with the last two years and year of the comparatively with the last two years and year of the comparatively with the last two years and year of the comparatively with the last two years and year of the comparatively with the last two years and year of the comparatively with the last two years and year of the years and years are years are years and years are years and years are years and years are years are years and years are years and years are years are years and years are years and years are years are years and years are years and years are years and years are years are years are years.

and harken. Ye comparatively with the last two years a year of trade in 1874, comparatively with the last two years a year of trade in 1874, comparatively with the exports of foreign metals, the Butlow stands our trade in the export of foreign imports, because we want for ourselves the quantity which we import, all of it. Quicksilver imports are far beyond what we want, and we find it. Quicksilver imports are far beyond what we want, and we find it. Quicksilver imports are far beyond what we want, and we find it. Quicksilver imports are far beyond what we want, and we find a ready market for it in our colonies. It must be confessed that our trade in the export of that metal is declining as the United States is becoming able to supply itself from discoveries on the western side of the Rocky Montains, and considerable amounts have passed into the Union from Mexico. The Continent of Europe supplies itself from Spain, now that order is restored. Notwithstanding this new condition of affairs, as affects that particular commerce, we sent abroad during the seven month's quicksilver (all, of course, foreign produce) to the value of 155 493. The amount for the month is over its proportion, having been close upon 29000, and this, let it be recollected, in the face of extraordinary low imports, which for the seven month's were valued at 324,1394, as ompared with much more than half a million in that time last year, and nearly 600,000. The year befere. Nearly half the quick-likes we imported was sent away again with a profit leaving us as compared with indeed indeed shall have a hinter in that time last year, and nearly 600,000l. the year before. Nearly half the quick-giver we imported was sent away again with a profit leaving us barely enough for its employment in the arts and the fine arts, so bardy enough for its employment the art and the trade in this metal must for the stocks are unusually low, and the trade in this metal must for the remainder of the year be more considerable. It is estimated by excellent judges that the profits made on the re-export of quick-giver enabled us to pay for all we used ourselves, so that virtually these imports cost us nothing, and stocks of this metal here were

never lower.

We import a considerable amount of iron, although ours is the we import a considerable amount of from, attribute outsi is the greatest iron producing and iron export country in the world. Went we import is chiefly for the purpose of making steel, and is derived from Sweden and the Iberian Peninsula. It is probable that the new patents obtained for turning British iron into steel that the new patents obtained for turning British fron into steel will cause our imports from Spain and Stockholm to cease. Our imports this year amounted to the value of 1,793,881L, and an additional import of steel to the value of 82,000L. This shows some increase in the receipts of steel ready made all Swedish, but the iron varies but little from preceding years. Of the imported steel nearly \$9,000L worth was exported, and of iron the worth of 206,000L.

(round numbers being always given).
The imports of tin, blocks, ingots, bars, slabs, and regulus were of the value of close upon 750,000 for the seven months. Instead of the English market being deluged with foreign tin the import has periously fallen off, for during the same period last year it was worth nearly 1000,000. There has, therefore, been a decrease of 25 per cent. What we received has been chiefly from the Straits of the great Eastern Archipelago, some little from Southern Australia, and proteithstanding the glowing announcements of discoveries in Tas-mania, and an exodus from Hobar. Town to the Six Claims, there is no authentic record of a single hundred weight arriving thence, although the finds are said to lie in close proximity to the great line

among the must are said to he in close proximity to the great mortal of railway connecting the two great ports; we might say capitals, for Van Dieman's Land virtually has two capitals. Of this diminished import of tin 310.622/, worth was entered in the "re-exports." How, in the face of that fact, an outery could be raised about the competition of foreign tin it is difficult to imagine. Our exports of foreign tin during this year have been over 50 per cent must than in the corresponding period of last year and micropsised about the competition of foreign tinit is difficult to imagine. Our exports of foreign tin during this year have been over 50 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year, and, mirabia dictu, about 170 per cent, more than in the first seven months of the year before! We are absolutely importing much less foreign tin than last year, and re-exporting vastly more. It would require some new pr. cesses of rease ning under such circumstances to prove that foreign tin is closing Cornish mines. The import for last month is certainly larger than for the corresponding month of the last two years, but the value, nevertheless, was only 73,351£, which was less than during any other month of the present year, while the re-export was to the value of 45 019½—a great increase upon the outgoing of imported tin during the July of 1873 and 1874.

Coper ors was imported during the seven months to the value of much over half a million—an increase of about 30 per cent, over last year during the same time. The imports for the month were not on a corresponding scale, having beenas large as 131,534£, maintaining the same average increase over the corresponding months the last two years. All this ore was worked up in England; none whatever was exported. Regulus was received to the amount of 680,000£—a very decided reduction upon last year's receipts, and upon those of the year before. During the month the value was \$0,707£, two and a half times as much as in July, 1875, but much less than half the value of July, 1874.

Luwrought or part wrought copper was received during the longer period to the value of 1,830,000£—a falling off of nearly 400 000£ from last year, and of about 250,000£ from 1874. The month's receipts were close upon 200,000£ below the average of the seven, and below the corresponding month of previous years. Of this "wrought

ceipts were close upon 200,000% below the average of the seven, and below the corresponding month of previous years. Of this "wrought and unwrought" capper we sent abroad again the enormous amount of 750,000% in the seven months, and 138,000% in the last of them. ab university of Topologic for the larger period, about 40,000. In the seven months, and 138 000t. In the seven months a numeration upon last year. Of lead appears the value was 996,000t. for the larger period, about 40,000t. The amount for the previous year. th scarcely differs from that of July, 1875, and was 150,000l.

one of this lead was "re-exported."
The trade in metals, the production of British mines, shows a sad The trade in metals, the production of British mines, snows a sau falling off in the totals of iron and steel. During the seven months the value was 11,848,559l., a falling off of more than 3½ millions as compared with last year, and of nearly 6¾ millions as compared with the year before. A comparison of the month of July in each year shows similar sad results. It is here that the British miner and manufacturer has suffered. The stoppage of foreign loans accounts for itin great part, as large proportions of these loans were employed to purchase railway iron, locamotives, and steam-engines. There is se railway iron, locomotives, and steam-engines. There is to purchase railway iron, locomotives, and steam-engines. There is not a branch of the iron trade where decay is not visible, and hardware and cutlery mill work and machinery present a similar decline. The trade in British copper has also fallen off, the value for the larger space of time having been 1,697,000%, against 1,824,000% last

year. The single month shows a heavy reduction upon the average monthly exports this year, and when compared with the same month in preceding years.

British tin proves a reduction of about 15 per cent. as compared British tin proves a reduction of about 15 per cent, as compared with last year, and was not very much more than half the value of the year before. The month shows a similar decline, and is a so lower than the average of the seven months. British lead present: a largely increased export over last year; the value for the past seven months was 457,000%, and for the month 39 000%, a decrease upon the July of both 1876 and 1875. The export of zinc and spelter, wrought and unwrought, is insignificant, but within its limits shows a decided and progressive increase. Such are the authentic facts of our commerce in metals as it is and recently has been; and these facts account for the condition of British mining in the present and facts account for the condition of British mining in the present and recent past. But, except in the iron trade and iron mining, there is nothing to discourage the British miner or dealer in metals.

SIEMENS-MARTIN STEEL.

After the reference made by Mr. Mattieu Williams, in his last lecture on "The Iron and Steel Manufacture," to this process for making steel, some further account of it, as carried out by the Landore Siemens Steel Company, as also of the works themselves, where were produced the remarkable samples of "mild" or "semi

steel exhibited by the lecturer, will perhaps not be inopportune.

The works were started about seven years ago for the manufacture of steel under the patents of Dr. Stemens, who is Chairman of ture of steel under the patints of Dr. Siemens, who is Chairman of the company, and have since been considerably extended by the addition of the new works, so that the present area of ground occapied is now nearly 100 acres. The of I and new works are together capable of an average production of no less than 1500 tons of steel a week, and give employment to over 1000 men.

The works are situate about three miles to the north of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, and being intersected by the River Tawe, and in close proximity to the Milland and Great Western Railways, are in a favourable position for receiving supplies of the rear vectories.

and also of getting rid of the finished products. Coal is raised in the neighbourhood from the company's own collieries, and the limestone flux comes from the Mumbles, only a few miles off, being brought up the river in barges but the hard blast ores of South Wales contain too high a percentage of phosphorus and other impurities for steel making, which requires the purest of iron ore. To meet this want the company nurchased a mine of their own page. meet this want, the company purchased a mine of their own, near Bibbao, but have, unfortunately, not been able to obtain a ton of ore from it during the late civil war; they have, therefore, had re-course to the famous red hematite ores of Whitehaven and Furnes,

course to the famous red hematite ores of Whitehaven and Furnes, and to a certain extent the no less celebrated Mokta ore from Algeria. The nature of the ground favours the arrang-ment of the blast furnace plant, which is situated at the old works. A double row of 100 coke ovens, on a level with the charging floor of the blast-furnaces, presents considerable features of interest. They are charged by trucks running on rails over the top, and are drawn by the chains attached to the cradles, previously inserted at the bottom of each oven, being connected to an endless chain passing over a pulley at one end, and worked by an engine at the other. Penrose and Richard's method of making coke by grinding together suitable proportions of anthracite, bituminous coal, and pitch from gasworks, has been tried with great success, a saving of 30 per cent, having been effected, while at the same time a good hard coke is produced. Two furnaces of large dimensions have been built under a bank, in such a position that ore and coal can be run in trucks direct on

Two furnaces of large dimensions have been butt under a nank, in such a position that ore and coal can be run in trucks direct on to the top of one furnace, while a lift of only a few feet is required to make up for the difference in height of the other; both furnaces are close-topped, and are fitted with patent hydraulic brakes for lowering the charge. Both ordinary pig-iron and spiegeleisen are made in these furnaces as may be required; but a smaller furnace is also occasionally used for producing a spiegeleisen somewhat richer in manganesa. in manganese.

When the works were established it was intended to run the metal direct from the blast-furnace into the melting furnaces, and the relative position of the blast-furnaces and melting-house were arranged with this object: but it has never been carried out, and the

arranged with this object; but it has never been carried out, and the charge for the blast furnace is run into the ordinary "sows and pigs" in front of the furnaces.

When cold the pigs are conveyed in trucks to the Siemens regenerative melting furnaces, of which there are 16 at the new works alone, capable of turning out over 1000 tons of steel ingots a week. This production is brought up to more than 1500 tons a week by the eight furnaces at the old works, including two of large dimensions. eight furnaces at the old works, including two of large dimensions, equal to a charge of over 12 tens. Into these furnaces, instead of the molten metal being tapped, as usual, into a bidle, from which each ingot mould is filled in succession, the moulds are arranged in each ingot mould is filled in succession, the moulds are arranged in a circular frame, which revolves, bringing each one in turn under the halle, so as to be filled by the charge running continuously from the furnace through the halle and into the mould. By this arrangement a charge of nearly 14 tons of steel has already been run at a time, to form the ingot from which was rolled the first steel armour-plate that has ever been made. This was only by way of experiment; but on the slab, which was 3 in, thick, being planed at the edges to a size of 8 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., and also through the middle, to see if it was homogeneous, the result was considered so satisfactory that more armour-plates are to be rolled.

The furnaces themselves, both at the old and new works, are entirely built of silica bricks made on the spot from rock obtained

The furnaces themselves, both at the old and new works, are entirely built of silica bricks made on the spot from rock obtained in the neighbourhood; but the Siemens regenerative chambers are composed of Stourbridge bricks. The gas for heating the furnaces is generated in blocks of Siemens gas producers, and led in pipe-and culverts under the floors to the furnaces, the current being reversed by the valve about every half-hour. The furnace buttom consists of good silica sand obtained from the same rock as that which yields the bricks. The charge for each furnace is properly apportioned by weight, and consists, as a rule, of 6 tons of good pig-iron containing no phosphorus, and not more than 0-05 per cent of sulphur, 25 cwts, of pure steel or iron scrap, and from 30 to 35 cwts, of Algerian ore for decarburising. The pig-iron and scrap are first charged cold into the furnace, and when melted the cre is added from time to time in small quantities, until the carbon has are first charged cold into the furnace, and when melted the cre is added from time to time in small quantities, until the carbon has been sufficiently reduced. The spiegeleisen is then added, sometimes cold, but more frequently after having been previously raised to a red heat in an ordinary melting furnace. As the spiegeleisen is added for the purpose of restoring the proper amount of carbon to the metal, its proportion depends upon the quality of steel required, whether hard or soft; but the percentage can be regulated exactly, even to the second place of decimals. To ascertain the proportion of carbon contained in the charge samples are taken out from time to time towards the close of the operation, quenched in water, and broken, when the fracture gives the necessary information to an experienced manager.

tion to an experienced manager.

The ingots, after being re-heated, are hammered into blooms under the steam-hammer, and then either rolled off at once into plates, bars, rails, &c., or again re-heated before rolling. All the furnaces, however, are on the Siemens regenerative principle, no raw coa being used in the working of the metal. Rails and tyres are chiefly produced at the new works, where there is much to interest the visitor. After the rail—which may be 65 ft, long, to be afterwards cut into two-has passed through the rolls for the last time it is received on rollers made to revolve by steam, and by them brought up to a circular saw, which advances to the rail and cuts off the 'end, at the same time automatically putting out a hand, as crop' it were, to hold the rail fast while being sawn. The rollers then take the rail on to a distance corresponding to its required length the rail is sawn off, and finally the remaining crop end. It is, however, found impossible to saw the rails off while hot to the exact length required, on account of the varying temperature, an consequently unequal contraction of the bar; they are, therefore, generally sawn off a little too long, and afterwards reduced to the standard length by a machine which takes a paring off the ends, at the rate of $\frac{1}{6}$ in. per minute, leaving a square well-finished end. The operations of straightening the rails and punching the holes for the fish-bolts and fang-bolts are accomplished by powerful the rail is sawn off, and finally the remaining crop end.

presses. In punching the fish-bolt holes gauges are used for stepping the rail under the punch at the right place; but in the case of the fang-bolt holes the workman has no other guide than his eye in storpping the rail under the punch, which makes twenty holes in a winete.

minute.

In the manufacture of railway tyres, a circular bloom is first made, and a piece punched out under the steam hammer, thus leaving a slab of annular form, which then has an incepient flange formed upon it under a "beaking" hammer. After another "heat" ir the furnace the tyre is finished in a tyre-mill, worked by hydraulic power, the only one of the kind a present in the United Kingdom. The bar-mill, at the new works, is capable of surning out over 100 tons of bars a week, chiefly used up in the adjoining wire-mill, which is equal to a production of 90 tons of wire a week. This wire is of every degree of hardness, from the "special soft," for telegraph purposes, to pianoforte wire of great hardness and high tensile strength.

the particle wire of great hardness and high tensive strength.

The "special" plates for the Admiralty, now being used in the construction of her Majesty's despatch vessels Iris and Mercury at Pembroke Dockyard, are rolled at the old works. They are brought out of the furnace for final rolling at almost a welding heat, and during the last passes between the rolls birch twigs are thrown upon them to generate carbonic acid gas and to remove the scale, while during the last pass of all the plates are washed with water by birch broms. The consequence is that a remarkably fine surface is given to the plates, and the usual operation of scaling before painting is thus rendered unnecessary. The vessels above named are being built entirely of Siemens metal, with the sole exception of the rivets, but some severe tests, with a favourable result, have been applied to the metal by the authorities at Pembroke, with a view to employ it also for rivets.

of the rivets, but some severe tests, with a favourable result, have been applied to the metal by the authorities at Pembroke, with a view to employ it also for rivets.

These tests were described in a paper read in April last before the Society of Naval Architects, by Mr. J. Riley, the manager of the Landors Works, and have elicited from the Admiralty the opinion that this metal "works sound and well, and that rivets can be made of the steel with the same facility as of iron." Each separate plate is annealed in a large furnace recently erected to a design by Dr. Siemens, a test strip, 10 in. by 2 in., being invariably sheared off each plate. These strips may be planed to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, but such confidence is felt in the toughness of the metal that the strips, merely rough sheared, are heated to cherry redness, quenched in cold water, and then beat double until the radius of the curve equals the thickness of the plate—a test they mut stand without cracking. Oher test pieces, S in. × $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\frac{1}{2}$ in., with suitable ends, are inserted in the shackles of a direct-acting lever testing machine, arranged so that the weight of 1 cwt, at one end gives a tensile strain of 1 ton at the other. The strips are then pulled apart by continued increments of load, the Government specification providing that the tensile strength shall not be less than 26 tons, nor more than 30 tons. In the testing house is a large collection of pieces of steel of various shapes, subjected to all kinds of torsion, bending up, twisting, and even tying into knots in a cold state, to show the remarkable tensicity and uniformity of composition of this metal of the future, which is at present, for the want of a better title, distinguished by the name of "mild" or "semi" steel.

— Journal of the Society of Arts.

HYDRO-METALLURGY.

There are probably few departments of metallurgical industry to which more attention has been given by inventors, and few which have proved more disappointing to capatalists, than that which is very properly described as hydro-metallurgy, or the extraction of metals from their ores by the wet way—the reason of the disappointment being obvious to all who have had any experience with the manipulation of ores, or the manufacture of metals—in the smelting process, or reduction by the dry way, the great mass of the imparities is removed in the preliminary operation, so that the theoretical disadvantages represented by more than one process being employed, and by a very small proportion of the metal sought being lost in the treatment, is more than counterbalanced by the economy with which the remainder is rendered marketable. The same objection which was so ably pointed out by Mr. I. Lowthian Bell when explaining the futility of attempting advantageously to obtain malleable iron direct from the ore prevals with regard to the extraction of metals by the wet way, and this latter has the additional disadvantage that scarcely two consecutive parcels of ore can be obtained to which the same process is applicable. The success achieved at Widnes and other places similarly cirumstanced is frequently held up to capitalists to induce them to expend their money on testing wet processes; but it should be remembered that at Widnes they have a comparatively uniform raw material, and that the ore from which that raw material is produced is of one peculiar quality, and has already been submitted to a fire process for another purpose—the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Were the attempt made at Widnes to work the raw ore by Cautet's process failure would inevitably be the result; and even if the attempt were made to manufacture the sulphuric acid in Spain, where the ore is raised, but where only imported tuel is available, and there is no market for the acid, there would be similar failure in that part of the process. Hence, it is not difficult to see that the objections raised by Cornishmen to the which more attention has been given by inventors, and few which have proved more disappointing to capatalists, than that which is very properly described as hydro-metallurgy, or the extraction of

pheric air which is referred to, and may, therefore, anticipate success. The object of the invention next, to the production of the re-agents The object of the invention next, to the production the leagues already mentioned, is the treatment of metallic sulphides with a view to extract and separate from each other their metallic conview to extract and separate from each other their metalic contents; the manufacture of sulphates of magnesis, alumina, iron, zinc, cobalt, nickel, copper silver, and lead; and the separation of gold, the utilisation of sulpharous acid gas in the fabrication of the chlorides and sulphates, and the concentration of metals by the chemical method of treatment. To obtain the alkaline sulphates by the methods now in use recourse is had to decomposition of the alkaline chlorides, and in some cases the chloridea of the alkaline earths—first, by means of sulphuric acid; and, secondly according to a more recent method of passing red-hot sulphurous acid fumes (the inventor has evidently a partiality for red-hot gases) over company sult along or a mixture of common sult and oxide of iron, or (the inventor has evidently a partiality for red-hot gases) over common salt alone, or a mixture of common salt and oxide of iron, or other oxide or chloride of potassium moulded into various shapes, such as bricks, perforated bricks, balls, squares, and lumps mixed with spent oxide of iron and clay placed on perforated shelves in suitable decomposing chambers, the object being to expose as large a surface as possible to the action of the sulphurous acid, steam, and air, and thus to produce sulphates of the alkalies without first

converting the sulphur into sulphuric acid. He further explains that by roasting a mixture of alkaline chlorides and metallic sulphides in reverberatory furnaces, the result being in each case the sulphate of the alkalies or alkaline earths, and in the latter case the chloride of the heavy metals and hydrochloric acid. Should the invention prove successful, the advantage to Cornwall and many other similarly situated mining districts will be enormous, and the existing views of chemists will have to be very materially modified.

GREAT WHEAL ELEANOR TIN MINE, NORTH BOVEY.

It is only natural that we should be somewhat interested in the successful development of new mines in the West of England, for it cannot be denied that the great depth at which most of our best mines in Cornwall have to be worked is in many instances an insurobstacle to the remuneration to which mining specu lators are fairly entitled.

It is, then, to the new and shallow mines adventurers will have to

It is, then, to the new and shallow mines adventurers will have to look for the more safe and profitable employment of capital with a prospect of quick, substantial, and lasting returns; and we hail with satisfaction the various efforts which are now being made in Devon to open up and successfully develope mineral ground the character of which is clearly indicated by the very numerous Phenecian stream workings in and around the neighbourhood of Moreton Hampstead. On one or two occasions we have had to notice the steady progress made at the Great Wheal Eleanor, and we now proceed to give a further account of this promising enterprise, carried seed to give a further account of this promising enterprise, carried on, as it may be said, by an entirely local party, and with a zest which only could have been maintained by well-grounded confidence

which only could have been maintained by well-grounded confidence in success.

It is a little more than a year ago when (after several lodes had been cut, and the property sufficiently proved to justify further and more important outlay) the company commenced laying out the mine, under the superintendence of Stephen Matthews, the engineer. The counting-house, carpenters and blacksmith's shops, engine-house, boiler house, and other offices have all been erected; and a 200-horse engine purchased from Messrs. Lanyon and Co., of Truro, with 28 heads of stamps, were set to work on Monday last for the first time, in the presence of a large number of shareholders and visitors, who expressed their unqualified satisfaction at the ease with which the entire machinery worked. By the permission of the cousteous resident agent, Capt. Tredinnick, samples from two or three lodes were vanned, and each contained samples of very fine tin in good paying quantities, whilst that from the western level seemed to average about 5 per cent. This lode should be pushed on with all possible speed, as it is evidently improving.

The dressing-floors are rather extensive, and if they are enabled to keep all the buddles erected in full work (as from the enormous quantity of backs they have ready for stoping they seem likely to be able to do) the returns of tin must be something considerable, as the lowest adit is nearly \(\frac{1}{2}\) mile perpendicular from the top of the hill. The advantages they have in the way of economy are most remarkable. The land being so peculiarly adapted without much excavation for laying out works to any extent. We were told by the secretary (Mr. F. Thomas) that ignorant prejudice had done much to discourage the undertaking, and had not the management been in the hands of men who were not to be easily thwarted it is very likely that what bids fair to be one of our most important tin mines would have laid dormant for a considerable time to come, but energy and perseverance seem to have overcome many draw-

wines would have laid dormant for a considerable time to come, but energy and perseverance seem to have overcome many draw-backs, and our advice is to go on and prosper, for, with the present aspect, there is very little doubt we shall receive from time to time aspect, there is very little doubt we shall receive an among gratifying reports of the Great Wheal Eleanor.

NORTHERN MINING PROSPECTS.

Now that there is a more settled outlook in commercial matters Now that there is a more sected outdoor in commercial in the locality it may not be uninteresting to attempt to trace the positions and prospects of the mining industries in the North, which, positions and prospects of the mining industries in the North, which, as a whole, has long taken the leading position amongst the mining districts of Britain. Of the lead ore raised in the United Kingdom nearly a quarter is brought to the surface in Durham and Northumberland; the same two counties contribute a fourth of the total output of coal in the kingdom, and one-half of the iron ore produced put of coal in the kingdom, and one-half of the iron ore produced in England is raised in Cleveland, so that the position assigned to the mining districts of the North is fairly due to it. It may, however, best serve the purpose if the exact figures of the output be given, and the development of the industry may also be shown by a comparative table of the product of the mines 15 years ago and at the present time. The product of the districts named—Northumberland and Durham for coal and lead, and Cleveland for itematone—was as understated for the respective years named:—

show, as regards the coal and from mining industries, not only a vast development in the amount, but, more especially in the latter case, they also evince an increased production far above the general increase of the country. It is not the case with the older industry of lead mining, there being a slight decrease in the amount of lead ore raised, but it may be added that that decrease has been less than the ratio of decrease in the kingdom, for the amount of lead ore raised fell from 90.665 tons in 1861 to 76.151 tons in 1874. So far as unfell from 90,666 tons in 1861 to 76,151 tons in 1874. So far as unofficial returns allow us to judge, the ratio of increase in the production of coal and iron was kept up in the North last year, and there was a slight increase in the lead ore raised, but it is well known that, so far as the two chief industries are concerned, this year has witnessed a depression which will at least mark itself by a stoppage of the increase. This, however, may be not shown in the returns to the extent supposable, for there was to some extent a stocking of coal and iron at pits and works, so that, although the amount put into consumption is less up to the present, the output has not been so seriously lessened as it would have been but for certain disturbing influences, such as the South Yorkshire strike, which cleared away some of the accumulated stocks of coal at the Durham collieries.

First looking to iron mines, it may be said that hitherto the dulness in the whole of the iron trade and the stagnation in one of the branches of finished iron have shown themselves chiefly in the

branches of finished iron have shown themselves chiefly in the the branches of finished iron have shown themselves chiefly in the closing of some of the small mines away from the chief centres, and in the closing of one of the "leaner" mines, near Guisbrough; but in the chief mines of Cleveland a normal output has been nearly if not fully kept up to. It has been, however, at the expense of some stocking of stone at mines and works, and it is evident that this policy cannot long be persisted in, and more especially if the movement of reducing the make of pig-iron by the blowing out of blast-furnaces he followed up. as is probable to blowing out of blast-furnaces be followed up, as is probable, limited extent. It must be borne in mind also, however, that amount of pig-iron in the hands of the makers is no t likely to amount of pig-tron in the hands of the makers is not likely to be much further increased, for the mirimum price is almost touched, and it is now so low that purchase is a safe speculation. These considerations will probably tend to influence the output from the Cleveland mines by slightly lessening the output, possibly by the working of short time, but it will be partially only; and it is tolerably evident that no great reduction in the output need be apprehended. And there are possibilities now in course of proof which cannot but result favourably to the northern iron trade, and which may benefit it in an extraordinary measure, so that the prospects of the Cleveland mineowners is one, on the whole, more assuring. Somewhat singularly, the northern coal trade is now more seri-ously affected by the dulness in the rail trade than in the manu-

facture of crude iron, for the latter in the North has largely made itself independent of the rail-mills. And, but in a smaller degree, the coal trade is also finding fresh markets for the produce thrown

whole will be towards increased consumption, so that with the coming winter a brighter prospect for the coal trade of the North may fairly be looked for.

As to the minor, but older, industry of lead mining less can be said. At present there is in the Durham district, at least, a likelihood of a greater output. In Weardale and Teesdale there are extensions of mining in progress, and there is an increased amount of labour employed. Many of the Teesdale mines have been much more prosperous of late, and the average amount earned by the workmen has risen. The tendency, on the whole, of lead in the market is upward in price, and this is naturally very speedily reflected in the producing districts. And it is gratifying to notice that the efforts are proving successful to systematise the mode of working lead mines. Machinery for washing ore is being successfully introduced, and attempts have been made in Teesdale to utilise the vast stores of peat in the smelting of lead, so that it may fairly be believed that the depression long overshadowing lead mining has passed away. On the whole, then, the prospects of the northern mining industries are promising better things than the dull present. These improved prospects may not speedily crystallise into fact, but they are none the less evident in the future, and they form the silver lining to the cloud of adversity which has long hung over the mining districts of the North. districts of the North.

WINNING COAL WITHOUT BLASTING.

The numerous explosions in collieries, especially in the Wigham district, attributable to the careless use of gunpowder have caused serious consideration to be given to the question whether it cannot be dispensed with altogether. It is with this object that Messrs. G. Dingley, jun., and W. Ackers, of Lower Ince, have brought forward an invention, the object of which is to facilitate the winning or getting of coal from its natural bed by breaking down after undercutting, or by breaking out from the solid, and to do so by simple and afficient hand apparatus and appliances, dispersing with combrous

cutting, or by breaking out from the solid, and to do so by simple and efficient hand apparatus and appliances, dispensing with cumbrous power machines, and the danger, inconvenience, and expense of blasting. For these purposes a hand drilling machine is employed to bore a deep hole in the coal, and afterwards a breaking-down tool or appliance is used, which latter, after being inserted in the drilled hole in the coal, is caused to expand or open by the action of a long wedge, driven thereinto by repeated blows from a hand hammer, and force the coal from its bed.

The framework of the drilling machine is provided with screws or like means for securing it between the floor and the roof of the mine in the desired position. Toothed wheels or other gearing are carried on the framing, and a handle is attached to one of the wheels or its shaft to cause them to rotate. One of the wheels encircles the drilling bar or rod, and imparts rotary motion to it. The said drilling bar carries a cutting tool, preferably one to cut an annular groove at front, and the bar and tool are fed forward during rotation by a screwed thread on a sleeve surrounding the bar and entering an exterior sleeve. The expanding tool or appliance is made in two or more (two are preferred) pieces, forming exteriorly when two or more (two are preferred) pieces, forming exteriorly when placed together a circle in tranverse section, and are of about the length of the drilled hole. They are so formed as to be easily passed into the drilled hole. In the interior of the said pieces are grooves to receive a long wedge, which latter is driven by blows into the two or more pieces, and their expansion effected so as to break down or break out the coal.

It will be obvious that the boring bar can be adjusted to the face It will be obvious that the boring bar can be adjusted to the face of the work or removed therefrom by loosening the set screws and sliding the said bar in or out. To save time, when the boring bar has worked into the coal the full depth of the screwed sleeve the nut is formed in two halves, hinged together and secured by a catch, so that the said nut can be opened, the screwed sleeve withdrawn, and the boring bar adjusted without the necessity of screwing the sleeve back again. They prefer that the end of the boring bar should be provided with a cutting head of such a form that the coal will be removed in washers or rings. The wedges are sometimes provided with rollers to reduce friction. As both the inventors are working men it may be hoped that the apparatus will have a fair working men it may be hoped that the apparatus will have a fair

CONVERTING CAST IRON INTO STEEL.

Important improvements have from time to time been introduced by the Foundries and Forges Company of Terre Noire la Voulte and Besseges, France, for converting cast-iron containing phosphoric impurities into steel or metal having the properties of steel, and they have now patented some further improvements. By their patents of 1874 and 1875 they claimed the manufacture by the Bessemer process of steel from cast irons more or less mixed with cinder iron and scrap iron, the cast iron, cinder iron, and scrap iron being of any origin or quality whatsoever, provided that the aggregate does not contain more than four parts of phosphorus in the thousand, and that it has been shown the method of manufacture—that is to say, by using to finish the operationalloys rich in iron and manganese, or iron and silicium. And, further, the manufacture of steel by the Siemens-Martin process using cast iron and scrap iron of any origin and quality whatsoever, provided that the mixture contains not more than four parts of phosphorus in the thousand, and it has also been shown that this operation can only give working results by been shown that this operation can only give working results by using as a final addition alloys rich in iron and manganese, or iron and silicium. But it may happen that cast iron suitable for the using as a final addition alloys rich in iron and manganese, or iron and silicium. But it may happen that castiron suitable for the manufacture of Bessemersteel—that is to say, containing the proportions of carbon, silicium, and manganese most conducive to the success of the operation—should be too costly or too difficult of productions of the operation—should be too costly or too difficult of productions. cess of the operation—should be too costly or too diment of production, whilst cast irons can be cheaply obtained, which from their composition could not be worked in Bessemer's apparatus, and which, notwithstanding the phosphorus contained, would be suitable for converting into steel by the Terre Noire processes. When the difference of prices between such cast irons and the cinder irons the difference of prices between such cast irons and the cinder irons at command is such that there is an advantage in increasing the proportions of finished cast iron one of the Siemens-Martin processes consists in refining these cast irons either completely or partially by introducing into the bath oxidating materials, such as ores of iron or manganese, metallic scoria, or even mineral salts, which by their decomposition disengage oxygen. It is even possible to omit the scrap iron altogether and use only cast iron and oxidating materials.

improved process of conversion constituting the present inthe coal trade is also finding fresh markets for the produce thrown upon its hands by the closing of so many finishing ironworks. It is almost solely to this that the dulness in the coal trade is trace-able, for although there is a slightly diminished demand for coke, up to four parts of phosphorus in the thousand, and in refining these

it is comparatively a trifling loss to that of the vast diminution in the requirements of the finishing branches of the iron trade. The household requirements are low just now, but it is the usual discussion of the season, and as the summer passes a resuscitation of the large demand is known. There is also an increased export rade in coal and coke from the northern seaports this year, and this and the larger domestic consumption have in degree mitigated the dulness induced by the want of demand for malleable iron purposes. It is pite of this mitigation, there is in Durham and Northumberland a large amount of labour only partly employed, by the laying idle of one or two collieries, and by the working of short time at some of the pits—in one district only half-time having been worked for some months. But an adjustment of labour to demand has in this case been witnessed rather singularly. Four years ago a strike in the lead mining districts, and the large work in the Auckland colliery district, but towards the close of last year and during the early months of this an exodus was wincessed from the coal to the lead mining districts, and thus labour has largely adjusted itself to requirements in Durham. It may be now anticipated that as the shipping season draws to a close a "spurt" will ensue which will favourably affect the coal trade, and, corresponding in time with this, increased domestic requirements will be made manifest. It may also be taken as almost certain that any change in the demand for iron trade purposes as a whole will be towards increased consumption, so that with the coming winter a brighter prospect for the coal trade of the North may fairly be looked for.

As to the minor, but older, industry of lead mining less can be it in a furnace, such as that known as the Martin-Siemens furnace, other known furnace, either fixed or moveable, capable of giving the same degree of heat, or introduce the liquid or semi-fluid iron inone of the said apparatuses and proceed to refine it by the success additions thereto of rich minerals, containing not more than three parts in the thousand of phosphorus; when the refining is so far advanced that the metal only contains traces of carbon, they add to the bath from 1 to 2½ per cent. of ferro-manganese containing at least 50 per cent. of manganese, and mix and run it. Metal obtained by this simple and economical process contains from one to four parts in the thousand of phosphorus and traces of carbon and manganese, and is well adapted for all the uses to which steel is now applied. It is mentioned that ferro-silicium may be substituted for the ferro-manganese when desirable.

Meetings of Bublic Companies.

WYE VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

WYE VALLEX KAILWAY COMPANY.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held yeterday at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street,
Mr. W. HAWES, F.G.S., in the chair,
Mr. F. E. MARDON (the secretary) read the notice convening the
meeting, and then affixed the seal to the register of shareholden.
The report of the directors was taken as read.
The CHAIRMAN said: Well, gentlemen, we have met here to-day
to receive a report and to afford a good many explanations which
have been requested from various shareholders who have addressed
me upon the subject since the issue of the notice for the special The report of the directors was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said: Well, gentlemen, we have met here to day to receive a report and to afford a good many explanations with have been requested from various shareholders who have addressed me upon the subject since the issue of the notice for the special general meeting. I will first confine myself strictly to the buisses of the ordinary meeting, and then I will take the business of the special meeting. We have obtained, as you know, an Act of Parliament of the confinery meeting, and then I will take the business of the special meeting. We have obtained, as you know, an Act of Parliament for accomplish that the Act of Parliament has given a power to raise 105,000, with the usual borrowing powers. Here it will be seen that the directors have retained, "the opinion previously expressed that the works empowered to be undertaken under this, as when carried into effect will materially contribute to the best interested the company." In the property of the market analysis that you should thoroughly usdested the well as the state of the property of the whole in a state of the property of the whole in the st

puny had sustained; but at the same time it was not to be supposed he held on much prospect of success.

The CHAIRMAN then formally moved "That the report of the directors be received and adopted."—Capt. J. W. Home seconded the resolution.

Mr. C. C. FERARD said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there is one thing which we shall all hear with pleasure, that within 14 days this railway is to be opened. The CHAIRMAN: NO, the Board of Trade Inspector is to pass it. I simply sit that notice has been given to the Board of Trade that the line will be ready for a spection in 14 days time.

Mr. FERARD: Well, then we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that the railway is at length to be opened. It was incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 1866, which Act limited it to five years. It is now ten years, but I have so doubters a good reasons why it was delayed. In fact, I believe there was anothed Act of Parliament to extend the time. This railway, as I understand it, is merely a short railway of 15 miles, passing through a most beautiful country, and lesseing the distance between two important places by between 40 and 50 mile. It was always contemplated lo be worked by the Great Western Railway, and infecto be part of its system; but I imagine the original promoters considered that would take some considerable time to develope the trailic, and, therefore, by semenans or other a sum of money was lodged as a guarantee that we should receive means or other a sum of money was lodged as a guarantee that we should reperious the content of the directors, dated February 1876, I observed that the board was about going to Parliament for a new Aot, and it appeared to me that they gas a short going to Parliament for a new Aot, and it appeared to me that they gas a short going to Parliament for a new Aot, and it appeared to me that they gas a short going to Parliament for a new Aot, and it appeared to me that they gas a short going to Parliament for a new Aot, and it appeared to me that they gas a short going to Parliament for a new A

but suc't a that I wrot ore, I trust you wis. (Hear, he secretary sh ny assistance i lans. The firs plans. The firs longs was propoutly in that tow that was a very so planned in the as already passetion with the little of the control of the planned in the little of the

Mr. F

W. J. tains a bracin ment investor present are att a ijustr traffic.

dment was then put, and carried by ten to one, the directors abstaining

voting.

(UMAISMAN said he should now exercise the power conferred on him by the additional states of the amendment on behalf of absent shareholders. The set of 55 shareholders, holding 1278 shares, and representing 645 votes, had entrasted to him. On the other hand eight shareholders, holding 143 shares, entrasted to him. On the other hand eight shareholders, holding 143 shares, for declared the amendment fost.

Hint then moved the adjournment of the meeting, in order to receive from rectors a detailed report showing the necessity of mixing this large expenses. He contended that proxies could not be used upon a question of adment.

TOOVEY seconded the amendment, which was then put, and carried by 13

CHAIRMAN ruled that proxies could be used upon this amendment, put n, and negatived the proposition. original resolution was then put and carried by the proxies held by the nan.

ordinary general meeting was then convened by the secretary reading

estraordinary general meeting was then convened by the secretary reading states calling it.

CHAIRMAN moved—" That the directors be and are hereby authorised, purpose to the provisions of the Wye Valley Railway Amendment Act, 1876, and the incorporated therewith, to raise, exclusive of the moneys which they are always authorised to raise, all or any part of 105,0002, by the creation and issue of chearing a first preferential dividend over the ordinary share capital of the plant, and that such preferential stock may be issued, allotted, and owed of by the directors from time to time in such manner and at such a price by shall think proper, and shall be first offered to the shareholders of the valley Railway Company." The Chairman said neither he or his colleagues of the star recommended the issue of this additional capital had they not been yellow that it would advance the company; interests. Taking the estist of traffic published in 1874 as a fair basis on which to calculate the future use of the company; there would remain, after paying the amount which he due to the Great Western for working the line, and the interest both due to the Great Western for working the line, and the interest both due to the defeature capital and the new issue a surplus of about 17,000. to go to reliany shareholders. This was an exceedingly moderate estimate, and he no doubt would be considerably exceeded.

Forman sould be considerably exceeded.

wanted the resolution. d he would not go into the matters which had already been fully (eneral meeting, but would simply say that his chief reason for oposition put forward by the directors, and moving the following he insufficiency of information given to the shareholders. He That the works proposed are not of such a nature as to warrant necessares, or any other preferantial changes.

the issued preference shares, or any other preferential change on the undertaking." No one rising second this amendment it fell to the ground, and on the original motion being put to the meeting it was carried.

Mr. FERAL said though he had throughout opposed the directors, being of opinion that had though he had throughout opposed the directors, being of opinion their policy was unwise, yet no personal feeling animated him in the matter, and he now desired to testify his sense of the courtesy with which the Chairman the conducted the proceedings.

The vote of thanks having been seconded was put and carried, and the meeting broke up.

For remainder of Meetings secto-day's Supplement.]

London Investment Circular.—The August number of Messis, W. J. Tallentire and Co.'s Circular has just been issued, and contains a well-considered review of the Stock and Share Markets, embracing a record of the movement of Home and Foreign Government securities, bank shares, foreign and British mines, and other investments. Especial attention is directed to the several Belgian securities at present foring on the English market. The Brussels Tramway preference shares attractive, owing to the Exhibition at present being held there, and the restance. The Brussels, antwerp, Ghent, and Lifege bonds being now at a discount, are recommended, as they return about 4 per cent. on the market price, and leave the chance of speedy repayment at a premium, and of gaining prizes of various LONDON INVESTMENT CIRCULAR.—The August number of Messrs.

amounts. Among the mines chiefly referred to are are Van, Roman Gravels, West Chiverton, West Craven Moor, &c. A selected share list is also given for the convenience of capitalists.

THE VAN MINES-MONTHLY REPORT.

THE VAN MINES—MONTHLY REPORT.

August 23.—As under, I beg to hand you my monthly report upon this mine. The 105 west: The cross cut north at the present end of this level is now just entering what we may expect to be the productive part of the lode. The men are making good progress in the cutting and timbering of the lodge at the shaft.—The 90 east: The cross-cut at the present end is driven 3 fms.; still in a productive lode. The same level west as worth for lead ore 85. per cubic fathom. The stripping of the lode to full width in the side of this level, west of shaft, is north 40. per cubic fathom. The cross-cut south, at a point 30 fms. west of shaft in the 90, is driven far enough, and the men are now cutting a winze-plat in order to sink a winze to the 105. The south part of the lode in this cross-cut is worth for lead ore 70. per cubic fathom.—The 75 west of shaft: This end is now in a knot of ground rather poor for lead—Similar to what we passed through at the corresponding point in the level above—worth for lead 15. per cubic fathom; the end is now 96 fms. west of shaft. The winze sinking below this level, at a point 36 fms. west of shaft, is down 7½ fms. The stripping of the lode to full width in the side of the 75, at a point about 75 fms. west of shaft, is worth 30. per cubic fathom. The same lode, at a point about 75 fms. west of shaft, is worth 30. per cubic fathom. The stopes in the back of the 76 four in number) are on an average 18 ft. 6 in. wide, and are worth 30. per cubic fathom—The 60 east: We are still having lead in the hanging of the lode on the north side of the level. As soon as communication is effected with the rise ahead of us we shall cross north to prove the width and value of the lode. The stopes in the back of the 60, east and west of shaft, are worth on an average 24. per cubic fathom; average width 16 ft. The 120 fm. winze, sinking below the 60 west of shaft, is down 14 fms. The stopes in the back of the 45, east and west of shaft, are worth on the average 24. per cubic fathom;

GREAT EAST FOXDALE-SPECIAL REPORT.

GREAT EAST FOXDALE—SPECIAL REPORT.

Aug. 18.—The 83 is extended west from the cross-cut to the engine-shaft about 12 fathoms, the lode in which has hitherto been small and unproductive. The 83 is extended east from the cross cut to the engine-shaft upwards of 28 fms. through a large and promising lode, varying in size from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and occasionally has yielded some nice pieces of lead ore, and although of not much value as yet is nevertheless encouraging. We expected ere this (judging from the appearance of the lode in the level above; to have met with a more productive lode in this driving, but as yet we have been disappointed. You are aware that the pipe of ore in the upper levels dipped east, consequently we shall have a greater length to drive in order to cut it in the 83, and it may have gone off more rapidly than we anticipated; if 80, it would still increase the distance below—however, a few more fathoms of driving in this direction will ascertain if such is the case. I consider this driving a very important trial, in f.ct one of the best in the mine, and may at any moment fall in with the ore seen in the level above. There is also a sump sinking near this point from the 68 fm. level, and which in now nearly 11 fms. deep, and which plainly shows, in my opinion, that we are now approaching a more productive part of the lode. There are 10 men now employed stoping the roofs of the 68 fm. level east. All the stopes are yielding nice ove. There is now in the lead house about 10 tons of marketable ore. The machinery and all other things connected with the mine are going on satisfactorily.—EDWARD BAWDEN.

CENTRAL FOXDALE-SPECIAL REPORT.

CENTRAL FOXDALE—SPECIAL REPORT.

Aug. 18.—The engine-shaft is completed sinking to the 105, from the bottom of which we are now engaged in putting out a cross-cut north for the purp-se of intersecting the veins, which I trust will be found productive. The 9 is extended east about 50 fms. on the course of one of the lodes, and hitherto has not been with any great results, but I am glad to say a more favourable change appears to be now taking place. The 75 and the 90 are both driven about the same distance cast. There is a sump sunk from the forebreast of the 70 to the 90. In this sump when it was commenced there was a small rib of ore, but in sinking it went off to the north leaving the sump altogether. After this sinking was communicated we put a short cross-cut from the middle of the sump, and then found the lead ore improving, although very hard and strong. We then made a second short cross-cut from the middle of the sump, and then found the lead ore improving, although very hard and strong. We then made a second short cross-cut for which we have a sum of the sum of the

THE WEEK.

THE WEEK.

SATURDAY, AUG. 29.—The dealings in the railway market to day were nearly all centred in Caledonian stock, which, after swaying to and fro, finally closed at 122%, a fail of ½. The talk is still of a dividend of 6 per cent. at least, which, if it turns out to be correct, makes the stock the cheapest on the market, but it is a Scotch line, and the North British rig which led to the collapse of so many members is not vet quite forgotten. It is worth noting that the sales proceed chiefly from Glasgow. Birminghams, 149½ to 149½. Sheffield, 764½ to 763½. Great Western, 105½ to 165½. Great Eastern, 47 to 47¼. Argentine, 1548, fell to 37. Egyptians were 49 to 49½. Edinburgh Tramways, 10 to 11. London, 5½ to 6. Dublin, 14½ to 15½. Phosphate Sewage, 2 to 2½. Most of the best lead mining shares were in request; they are now so scarce that the slightest buying causes a rise. Van improved 1½, 10 58, West Chiverton 10s. to 19, and East Van 5s. to 8½. Exchequer, 2 to 2½. Frontino, 2 to 2½. Eberhardt, 8½ to 8¾.

Monday.—The Brighton traffic showed a decrease of 3123½, and that of the South-Fastern a falling off of 1647½. These returns checked dealing for a rise, most stocks closing lower. Brighton A fell 1; Dover A, ½. Berwicks after maintaining a firm front for several days gave way ½; the moment Birminghams were offered they shrunk considerably. Metropolitan and District steady. Caledonians closed the same as on Saturday, although the stock was thrown about a great deal. During a period of ten minutes at one part of the afternoon the price changed from 121½ to 122½. Foreign bonds were nearly all lower, the pitiful crisis at Lishon still reacting here, the attitude of Russia was also considered menacing, though this could not affect/Argentine, which fell to 34. The fall in Russian averaged M. all round. Native Grano, 3¼ to 3¾. Imperial Ottoman Bank, 5 to 5½.

Tuesday.—Richmond mining shares advanced 12s. 6d., to 10½; the run for the week producing \$70,000. A favourable telegram from the Exchequer Mine caused

shan a veraged it. an round. Native deaths, 93 to 93. Imperial vitolinal bals, 5 to 5%.

Tuesday.—Richmond mining shares advanced 12s. 6d., to 10½; the run for the week producing \$70,000. A favourable telegram from the Exchequer Mine caused a demand for the shares at 2½. Alamillos, 2 to 2½. East Van, 9½ to 9; the shares of one or two Cornish cost-book mines were vainly offered; as matters look now they might be dangerous at a gift. The present century has not seen greater depression in Cornwall. Standard Discount, 29s. to 30s. (5½, 10s. padi); National Discount, 5½ to 9; Fore-street Warehouse, 26½ to 26½; Butler's Wharf, 4 to 5. Credit Foncier, 1½ to 15½; some new debentures are being offered, hence the temporary addition. In the foreign department Chilina bonds were again offered, and fell about 1½ per cent. The 1884 boan is still quoted, however, about par. It seemed difficult to believe that those prices can be long maintained. Egyptian, 47½ to 47½. Turkish Fives, 12½ to 12¾. Railways continue dull. Great Eastern were pushed down 11., to 48!. Sheffield and Metropolitan fell ½, and most of the others from ½ to ½. British at one time bounded up to 98½, but relapsed to yesterday's price. Great Western were steady. The dividend is due to-morrow, but scarcely expected until the end of the week.

Wednesday.

expected until the end of the week.

WEDNESDAY.—Quotations in the railway market were regulated solely by the nature of the traffic returns. Thus, Birmingham, where a decrease of 9.64. was shown, declined ½. York A rose 1½, the return showing an increase of 4127. The Great Western had a decrease of 5184, the North-Eastern one of 40774. Sheffield a decrease of 1046. On the other hand, Midland showed an increase of 22274, and British one of 16574. This latter stock advanced at one period of the day to 96, but left off at 95½. Great Eastern maintained a rise of 7½, and Caledonian one of 5½. The Paris buying of Egyptians appears to have ceased for the present: the 1873 Loan fell to 47½. The Bourse were sellers of Russians. Forestreet Warehouse, 26 to 27; Foster, Porter, 21 to 23; Hooper's Telegraph, 1½ to 19½; Patent Gunpowder, ½ to 3; Diamond Fuel, ¾ to 1; Richmond, 10½ to 10½; Rapanga, 1½ to 1½; Crebor, 2½ to 3.

THUSBAY.—Chapel House Colliery shares were in good demand: and, though

1½; Patent Gunpowder, ½ to ¾; Diamond Fuel, ¾ to 1; Richmond, 10¾ to 10½; Kapangu, 1½ to 1½; Crebor, 2¾ to 3.

THURBAY.—Chapel House Colliery shares were in good demand; and, though 3l. was offered for large quantities, very few seemed to be forthcoming. Some additional debenture capital having been recently placed a few imagine there may be a dividend. There was a spurt in the railway market at the opening, but the improvement was soon lost, and prices closed below yesterday, especially Sheffield, which gave way 1l. Caledonian, from 124l. fell to 123l. Great Western, 105; Brighton A, 108. Great Easterns were dealt in at 47½, and closed 45½ to 46½. York A, 133½ to 134. Egyptians flat, at 46½ to 46½. York A, 133½ to 134. Egyptians flat, at 46½ to 46½.

FRIDAY.—Opening: Markets show a very dull tendency, and most railways are from ½ to ½ lower. Caledonian, 122½ to 122½; Sheffield, 73½ to 73½; Great Western, 105 to 105½. The dividend of the latter company is expected to be made known to morrow. The balance of opinion inclines to 3 per cent., against 3½ per cent. last year, the Bristol and Exeter swallowing up a large margin.—Two of Cock.—A great change has taken place in Great Western stock, which on favourable unwards to the dividend has been put up to 107 in a very few minutes, but now 165½ to 163½. Other lines are better in sympathy, British being 25½ to 55½; Sheffield, 73½ to 74½; Caledonian, 12½% to 12½½. Chapel House, 3 to 3½; Luvers offering 3½. Alltami Colliery, 5 to 5½; Credit Foncier, 1½ to 1½; Luves Chemical, 8 to 8½.—Four Cock.—Precebave relapsed, generally speaking, but Egyptians are 41. Eries are down to 9½, a fall of 33 from yesterday, owing to the proposed lery of 56 per share under the reorganisation scheme. Great Western, 100 ¾ to 106½; Eleffield, 73¼ to 74; Caledonian, 12. Per cock per conder the reorganisation scheme. Great Western, 100 ¾ to 106½; Eleffield, 73¼ to 74; Caledonian, 12. Ferror Cock.—Per Cock per Per conder the reorganisation scheme. Great Western, 100 ¾ to 106½; Eleffield, 73¼ to

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES,

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Cablegram: Week's run, \$70,000.

R. Rickards, Eureka, Nevada, Aug. 4: The 800 feet level is extended 203 ft. from shaft; the ground is still favourable. We expect to hole this level to the winze sluking from the 700 in the course of the present month. The 700 winze is down 110 ft.; the air is so impure that we have been obliged to suspend sinking. The bottom is in low-grade ore. The shaft is being sunk for a deeper sump. The bottom is in black quartizle. As, soon as the sump is completed we shall resume the drifting of the 900 ft. level. The 600 stope is improving in height; the ore is widening and improving in grade. The 500 stope is about the same as last week. The 700 stope has also very much improved since last week. Lizette tunuel extension is in hard ground; slow progress is being made.—Smelting: The furnaces are doing good work smelting large quantities of ore. The returns cabled for the past month have nearly all been produced from Richmond ore. We only paid \$5776 for outside ore for July month. The large hydrocycle is doing good work, and giving no trouble is working.

_EBERHARDT AND AURORA.—The directors have received a further shipment

giving no trouble is working.

EBERHARDT AND AURORA.—The directors have received a further shipment
of bar silver, valued at present price about 3700%.

JAVALI.—Telegram: Returns for July, 640 ozs.—980%. profit.

MALPASO (Gold Washing), — Telegram from the superintendent: We have cancil up after a run of 55 days, during which time we have washed 530 hours. he gross returns are \$6750 (1350).

The gross returns are \$6750 (1350/.)

PORT PHILLIP AND CULONIAL (Gold).—Telegram, Melbourne, Aug. 7:
Month ending July 19: Yield per ton, 4 dwts. 8 grs.; Western reef, 4 dwts. 4 grs.
per ton; New Eastern reef, 6 dwts. 22 grs. per ton. Profit 330/.

BIRDSEYE CREEK.—G. S. Powers, July 20: The blast exploded in Neece and
West, on the 22n i inst., of 426 kegs, was quite satisfactory. We exploded a blast
at Red Dog on the 27th, of 23 kegs, which partially blocked our shat to on the top.
We have now got the water through, and as soon as it is thoroughly clear, which
will take one or two days yet, I shall clean up and use the bught head in full on
Neece and West claim for the balance of this water season.

NEW PACIFIC.—C. O. Heanan, July 26: The work of cleaning out the 220 ft.

will take one of the days yet, I shall clean up and use the bought head in full on Necce and West claim for the balance of this water season.

NEW PAOIFIC.—C. O. Heanan, July 25. The work of cleaning out the 220 ft. level of the Buel North Star Incline is nearly completed, and will commence drifting west in a few days. Excellent ore has been found at the bottom of this level. I have traced this ore for a distance of 30 ft., and as it extends up to the face of the drift there is more than a probability of rich developments as the drift advances. We have upwards of 60 ft. of unpro-peetel grount west of the drift. Prospecting upon the lower levels continues with excellent results. The main crosscut is in ore of a very high grade, and the levgle is whelming in the drift. The drift west from the cross cut, in the 240 ft. level, has improved greatly during the past few days; the ground has become more sattled, and the ledge in the lace of the drift is looking much better than for several weeks past. The ledge carries occasional spots of rich ore, but not yet sufficient to pay for milling. Everything is running smoothly. We are working two shifts at both the shaft and the incline, and both mines look exceedingly promising.

©EDAR CREEK (Gold Mines and Water).—T. B. Ludlum, July 27. The following is a brief report of what we have done since my last .—The Central claim we cleaned up on the 25th inst., after a run of about 14 days, realising about \$2000. This run, as I have before stated, was made on the Pine Top claim. The Pacific claim continues washing. The fold Run claim we cleaned up on the 24th inst. after a short run, and have shaft it down for the season. The Yankee claim, as mentioned in my last, has been washing off a small bunnel of gravel, from which most of the slide has been removed. We used water a few hours each day, and have washed in all about 35 hours. Provided the gold is of the sam-fineness as the previous bar the proceeds will amounted to about \$2000. Most of the time that we were actually washing w

IMPROVED AIR ENGINES.

The working of the motor engines by compressed air, or other fluid under high pressure, supplied from a charged reservoir, has proved extremely difficult in practice, but it is believed that by the invention of Major BEAUMONT, of Westminster Chambers, the diffiinvention of Major Beaumont, of Westminster Chambers, the difficulties will be removed. His invention consists in an arrangement and construction of engines of this class, whereby the expansive force of the working fluid can be largely utilised, and the power developed can be increased or diminished as required, or can be realily equalised, notwithstanding considerable reduction of pressure in the reservoir as its contents are gradually worked out. He arranges side by side three or more single-acting cylinders of different areas, the second having an area considerably greater than the first, the third having an area greater than the second, and so on, the last of the series having the greatest area. Along the closed ends of these cylinders there is a pipe communicating with the charged reservoir, and having branches to the several cylinders, these branches being supplied with slide or other valves whereby they can beclosed or opened at pleasure, for which purpose he prefers to employ a single slide covering the openings of all the branches, so that when it is moved a certain distance it opens the branch to the first cylinder, when further moved it opens also the branch to the second cylinder, and so on successively. The several cylinders are also provided with rotary or other slides or valves, whereby fluid under pressure is alternately admitted to and discharged from them as in ordinary steam-engines, the discharge from the first cylinder supplying the second, that from the second supplying the third, and so on to the last cylinder, which discharges into the atmosphere.

The pistons or plungers of the several cylinders are connected to the next in order, or nearly so, in which case the discharge from the maximum order, or the cranks may be set at different angles on the shaft, in which case each cylinder discharges into a reservoir, from which the next cylinder in order receives its supply. At first starting with a fully charged reservoir the first branch pipe only is opened, whereby the working fluid is admit culties will be removed. His invention consists in an arrangement

enarged reservoir the mist branch into the pressure only on the first or smallest piston, the other pistons being successively acted on by it after its successive expansions into each increased capacity of cylinder. If, however, the power should required to be temporarily increased, then the branch to the second cylinder may be also opened wholly or partially, the second piston being thus acted on either by the full pressure or part of the full pressure, and the succeeding pistons being subjected to a pressure proportionally increased. And in like manner when the pressure in the reservoir has been reduced by the partial working out of its contents in supplying the first cylinder the branch to the second cylinder can be wholly or partially opened. After a still further reduction of pressure in the reservoir the branch to the third cylinder may be opened, and so until the last cylinder has been put in direct communication with the reservoir. By this arrangement the reduced pressure of the working fluid being made to act on an increased area of piston the working power may be readered nearly uniform, notwithstanding the variation of pressure in the reservoir. It is pointed out that by adopting single-acting cylinders there is always a thrusting strain on the connecting rods, and thus the shocks usually attending reversals of strain are avoided, and the mechanism is greatly simplified.

ROCK DRILLS,-From an article in the Supplement to this day's Journal it will be seen that at the Minera Mines air compressing machinery has been successfully introduced—Mr. Darlington's inventions, manufuctured at the Sandycroft Foundry, Chester, being those chosen—and that the holes are blasted by electricity by Bornhardt's method. The principal novelty, to judge from the details given by the writer of the article, consists in employing the usual telescopic and screw standards in a horizontal position, instead of vertical, so that the requisite holes are put down with the greatest facility. In ordinary limestone a speed of from 5 in. to 6 in. per minute was obtained, and in fine close-grained quartz from 2 in. to 3 in., the maximum depth of the holes bored being 3 ft. The shaft 3 in., the maximum depth of the holes bored being 5 it. The sum is stated to have been sunk three times faster than by hand labour alone, but the relative cost per fathom and the total number of fathoms sunk in a given time are not stated. The machines require fathoms sunk in a given time are not stated. The machines require that machines in reserve are not provided. The so little repair that machines in reserve are not provided. further practical application of the machine will be watched interest.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—In all outward complaints a de-HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—In all outward complaints a sperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities, and establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Hollow will ratisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers drawbacks which attended the old method of treating ulcerative inflammatic scrotiduous affections, and scorbuic annoyances. The most timid invalids may both the dintment and pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provide a moderate attention be bestowed on their accompanying "directions." Both preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materia in effecting curses and renewing strength by helping exhausted Nature just when needs such succour.

EAST GOGINAN LEAD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. CAPITAL £30,000, IN 6000 SHARES OF £5 EACH. Of which 500 are now issued to the vendors as part payment of the purchase-money. PAYABLE-£1 ON APPLICATION, £1 ON ALLOTMENT. And the remainder as and when required, and at not sherter intervals than three months, and in not larger amounts than £1 per share.

DIRECTORS,
Major PE WINTON, South Norwood, London, S.E.—CHAIRMAN. JAMES LINDOP, E.q., C.E., Bloxwich, Walsall, GRIFFITHS WILLIAMS, Esq., Aberystwith. Captain JOHN PAUL—LOCAL MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKERS.
THE BIRMINGHAM BANKING COMPANY, Birmingham. SOLICITOR.
EDWARD B. RAWLINGS, Esq., 48, Ann-street. Messrs. PARKES, COX, AND CO., 20, Colemore-row. GEO. KING PATTEN, Esq., 47, Ann-street. OFFICES,-47, ANN STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing, working, and developing the Cefn Brayno Lead Mine, situated about 9 miles from the seaport and railway watton of Abers, stwith, on the Laintiloes road.

The sett exten a over 360 acres, and is held under lease for 21 years from Sir Fryse Pryse, Bart. The royality is 1 18th, and there is no dead rent.

It is property is founded on all sides by well known and productive mines, all of which have made very large returns to their shareholders.

In mediately adjacent and to the north lies the Cwm Erfin Mine, which has yielded divide nost make wy-arsortheamount of £32,000 on anoutlay of about £7:00 on the west the property is tounded by the celebrated Goginan Mines, which have returned £40,00 in dividends on a capital of £50 on course of a few years. To the south is the equally well known Prongoch Mine (part of the Lisburne property), which has been at work for the last 50 years, and has already paid dividends amounting to £228,000, and is still in a good divident state. In close proximity are mines almost-qually productive as the above, though less generally known, among them being the South Darren, East Darren, and Broufloyd; and within a radius of 2 miles a number of others, all of which are productive properties—Ystumtuen, Lywernog, Clara, Aberystwith, Bwalitain, Tyllwyd, &6.

The tumpik road between Aberystwith and Llamdlees, which adjoins the property on the north, affords an excellent means of transit for ore to or for mining materials rom the seaport or railway station.

The accomp nating reports of eminent mining engineers of great experience, leve but luttle doubt as to the wealth of the mine. Ample machinery for extensively working the same is on the property; and an unfailing motive-powerexists in the continuous simply of water, the natural volume of which has been augmented by a continuous simply of water, the natural volume of which has been augmented by a continuous simply of water, the natural volume of which has been any meaning and th

d 2160.

deposit money of any applicants who do not receive an allotment will be
as in full, and when the number of shares allotted is less than those applied
as surplus deposit will be retained towards the payment of the amount due

tment.

Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected, and any inion obtained on application to the Secretary, at the offices of the company,
prospectuses and forms of application may be had.

REPORTS.

REPORTS.

Bryono Mae, Gojiaan, Jisaary, 1873.—This mine is situated within nine if the export and relievy town of Aberystwith, the richest district of Carine, and the turnpiler-road from Aberystwith to Lamidoes pisses through. Darlog its working it has returned over \$23,00 worth of lead ore. Therefore down in softon of mine, which is only 48 athorns seep add level. The engine shaft is already same 4 fms. towards this origin, want of meants o arry it on it was up-anded. If this staft were such and at a specific point of the property of the staff on litton (all the machinery being rected, and in the mine, and that, with the exception of a triffing every being spent can at once be left out in open-a profit the position everything being in reading-s y paying property, fresh capital must be obtained, levels driven, sha the mine property laid open. All the necessary machinery is on the lin good order generally. I enclose list of materials. JOHN PAUL.

The good order generally. A consequence of the accordance with your request aromit the following report on this mine. The 104 fm, level is now expense as on the following report on this mine. The 104 fm, level is now expense of ore at several points in the first 14 fm; of this driver. For 35 fm, the lode was of a most promising character, and produced for nearly distance from 18 cwts, to 145 fm of lead ore per lathoun; and in some sworth 2 tons per fathorn. From this point it contained one in places, sheat 3 fm, of driving has produced 12 to 15 owts per fathorn. In taking a yesterday to present end, we found it to be searly it in proving, and increft fully ead ore per fathor with the very indiction of further improvement. This wentering the ore ground seen at the level above, and we may now expect that good 7 no. 6 ore ground over the of this winter in or ore ground and agreet portion of the ore ground over the of this wince is taken a way from were our returns laterly have price of this wince is taken a way from were our returns laterly have price of this wince is taken a way from were our returns laterly have price of this wince is taken a way from were our returns laterly have price. prily been got. Here we have two tribute pitches, let to four men in each, at 28.54. Per ton; loile producing 13 cwts, of leaf ore per fathom. A pitch is also let to eight men, over and below the 80 and 56 fm levels, at 28.55. per ton; loide worth 15 cwts, to 1 ton of leaf ore per fathom. I would recommend for the present that the following be carried out -viz, 70 sink the engine shaft cwhich is now already down 3.5 fms, below the 101) for another 12 fm, level, and then extend the level eastwidth of the ore ground seen at the 104, and also to drive same level west, which would be 24 fms, below the 92 at bottom level in that dissection, and where there is a lode worth 15 ton of leaf ore per fathom, seen gone down for about 24 fathoms long, and which may be found more productive again at that depth. To drive the 80 east, there are only a few 4 thorns to get into the good ore ground seen gone down in bottom of 55, which is about 15 fms, 1 mg, and if found as productive as at that level a good dead of ore with the rison, there being 24 fms. of back for storing. The 56 east is also a point that should be extended in search of fresh deposits of ore and in which direction there are good ch lowes of ore with the rison, there should be further and discovery here would be of great inport one, it being in viging ground and alond 99 fathoms below surface. By carrylagout the above mentioned wors I fully believe the mine will prace productive, become remnerative, and will be in pay the stanetholders for a further smit outlay. The machinery is all in excellent working order, and we shall sample 21 tons or I fally believe the mine will prace productive, become remnerative, and will be in the pay the stanetholders for a further smit outlay. The machinery is all in excellent working order, and we shall sample 2 tons or I fastly believe the mine will prace productive, become remnerative, and will be a first the farm of the stanetholders.

Broughyd Miss, March 17, 18°6.—In furnishing you with my report on this mine, I will briefly state that its situation is about 9 miles to the south each from the town of Aberystwith, to the morth of the Goginan and Bwich Consols, and to the west of the Fowell and other well-known mines of the district. The stratum is clay strain or Silurian, and is apalogous in colour and character to what is found ac-

companying the veins of all the productive mines in Cardiganshire. The sett is very extensive, being 1½ mile in length, and upwards of 1 mile in breadth. There are two or three well defined locks running the length of the ground, but only on one of these have workings been carried on to any great extent, and this yielded enormous returns. An engine shaft was sunk 45 fms. under the deep adit level, or 104 fms from the surface; and at the bottom, or 104, a level has be nextended east 80 fms. on the lock: the whole length of this extension it proved to be from 3 ft to 9 ft. wi fe, presenting a strong and mast-rly appearance, and in places produced lead ore from 1 to mp to 2 tons per fathom; and, indiging from the one ground worked away, and the portion of the lock left standing over this level, there is not the least sign of its a diminishing in size or value. It is equal in all respects to the napper sections in the mine, thus showing the productiveness of the lock at the deep-st point yet attained. By sinking the shaft deeper and cepening the levels on the lode, in my opinion, and so far as indications go, it is likely to make a good mine in depth. At a point about 40 fms, west from shaft in the 2 a splenid lode has gone down in the sole of this level for 20 fms. in length, worth fully 1 ton of ore per fathom, which has been stoped away under hand to a depth of 5 fms. So soon as the shaft is sunk 12 fms. deeper a level should be extended in that direction, when no doubt a valuable run of one ground will be opened up. There are also other points which are of great importance, and with a lattle outly might lead to valuable discoveries. The mine is well supplied with machinery for pumping, drawling, and making the ore marketable, and there is an inexhaustible supply of water for all purposes connected with the development and working of the property. In conclusion, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a most promising nine, and the set allogether with its natural advantages and facilities for cheap and rapi

ing mine, and the sett altogether with its natural advantages and racinities for cheap and rapid development can scarcely be surpassed. With active management and a small capital, this property can soon be brought into a paying state.

Gaginan, Aberysiwith, Nov. 16, 18:5.—I have very carefully gone into the examination of the plan and section you have placed in my hands, with the following results:—I find that a very long and continuous course of ore clead; for more than 100 ms. was worked from the 44 from surface, to within a fathom or two of the sole or bottom of the 20, as well as some good course of ore farther castward than the main shoot or body of ore. At a considerable distance westward the deep adit level was commenced, and was driven very far to the north of the inde, and so far east as to be opposite the course of ore worked from the 44 upwards, as before mentioned. At this point a cross-cut was started south, and reached the vein with a good course of lead ore, and was extende leastward on its course, in a course of ore for 140 ms. long, besides some smaller bunches of ore east of the principal body of lead ore. This, the deep adit, was, when reaching the ore ground 6 ms. from surface, and was called tustead of the deep adit level, as it is, the 36 m. level. Having described the work done at the drep adit level (the 65), I will now go to the 12 fm. level (63), where I find they worked a continuous ourse of lead ore, for 170 fms. in length, headdes smaller bunches eastward. We next come to the 36 fm. level, where I find that the course of ore worked for a similar length—170 fathoms, hesides the smaller bunches eastward. We next come to the 36 fm. level, where I find that the course of ore worked on was only 35 fms. long, the course or point of the lode running on a point of 8. 82 W., or 28 N. of west, which is the point followed on the levels above, by the 24, the 13, and the deep adit, &c. At this point, instead of continuing in the right course for its forms. It will be necessary in order to reach

ABSALOM FRANCIS, Author of "History of the Cardiganshire Mines."

ters, plainly before you; and as you have ample water power, and an a an last supply of go of machinesy, it is now for you determine as to how yoo intend to and. ABSALOM FRANCIS, Author of "History of the Cardiganshire Mines."

Wheal Grenville, Camborne, Cormoult, Feb. 15, 1876.—I inspected Cwm Brwyno Mine, in July, 1873, and the following we say report:—The sett is very extensive, being nearly I mile in length on the line of the lotes, and of gool width. The mine is well structed, Goginan, Swied Consols, and other on a sare standing to the north, and south is the Bwadrain, ear is the Powell, and west is the Tyllwyd Mine. Three lodes are known to exist in this property.

MAY LODE.—The lote is bearing east and west, with a south underlay 20 in. In the fathor, varying in with from fin, to 6ft., composed of quartz, lime, slate, lead, at blende. The engine shaft is gone down on the ourse of the lode at out 44 fms. from the point downwards, the lote is gone off south, and is reached in the lote level by driving in a cross cut 10 fms. The 1's cast end is driven 52 fms; the lode in the end is driven 15 in. wite, showing a very good appearance, and in [25] for the ore ground gone down in the level crove this end out to enter profit the lead ground soon (this lms since been got). Stepe in bots of the 104 opposit shaft is worth 1 cuts, of lead per athorn. Two stopes further east are worth in the aggregate 1 ton per fathom. The stope 30 fms, east of the shaft is worth in the gaggregate 1 ton per fathom. The stope 30 fms, east of the shaft is worth to a use for a great length, but in the 104 a good trunch of ore is to be seen on 104 is sides, which shows strength in the lot, and holds out gool hope for deeper work mg. The 92 is first a winze has been communicated with the bottom level, and the first if affinom level. In the lote in the lot with the bottom level, and the first if affinom level in the lot is driven east 91 fms; the lode in the end is split into brunches about 40 fms. East of shaft a winze has been communicat

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the East Goginan Lead Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN, Having paid to your credit at the Birmingham Banking Company (Limited), the sum of 2 being 21 per share for shares of 25 each of the East Goginan Lead Mining Company (Limited), I request you to allat to me that or any less number of the sait shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, and to pay the balance in respect of such shares in terms of the prospectus, and Lauthorise you to place my name upon the Register of Shareholders for the shares allotted to me.

Address

Profession (if any)

Date 157

1:7

BANKERS' RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT

Received this day of 197 , of , the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 p r share on shares of £5 each in the East Gog in a Lead Mining Company (Limite 1).

For the Birmingham Banking Company (Limite 1).

MESSES TREDINNICK AND CO. 79, CORNHILL, LONDON. Lessie The Division to Co. 12, Containing the Lower Duny, Lessie The Lower Stroke Stro

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW:
The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW:
The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated are nost the Iron
Producers, Manufactures, and Consumers, Coniowners, &c., in all the Iron and
youl districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every deeription of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters relating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general.
Offices at the Review Inductor, T, Westminster Chambers, & W.; Middlesborough-oa-Tees: Royal Exchange; Newcastle-on-Tyne: 80, Grep-street.

Mining Correspondence,

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—8. Toy, Aug. 21: The men have resumed the shaling the new shaft, which is now down it from a fit, — Deep A-In: We have including this bering of the level, and the men are again driving the cross cut-lowed being shaft. The ground is more favourable for driving than it has been.—No. 2 in: We have cleared the rise 5 (ms. above the roof of the level, and with a careful long in the with timber. We are now making it larger and dividing it with those in the staff in one end and a shoot for the staff in the object to have a hadder-read in one end and a shoot for the staff in the object. And the weak part of the staff we break above will fall into the train wagous bows.—No. I active the staff in the country of this level. In the case part the set of Crowlean the ground in the routh cross-cut is a little fund for dright and we are continually meeting with small branches or spars, sputtering with the sparse of the spars in which timber. We are now manking it larger and driving it medically and it to have a habeles read in one end and a shoot for the shoft and thank in the tot have a habeles read in one end and a shoot for the shoft and thank in the tot have a habeles read in one end and a shoot for the shoft and thank in the shoot for the

nedricages are now summer to advance at to admin to it. The ratter is scanter, and Learned getabout 20 ton sampling of ora- u DEN BIGHESH IRE CONSTIDATED—John Pryor, Aug 2 tere is a rio of soid one 4 ft. in height, and from 3 in. to 4 in lose, but shows indications of widening. No. 1 rise west has to extracte to day. No 2 rise has also shown considerable improst. We have commenced to sink the 112 west on the forematically administrated in the properties of the forematical production of the state of the forematical production of the foremat

which you shall hear in my next. We are basy preparing and her pict leter, but a sight accident to our small crushing rollers may preven as having impror Saturday.

DEVON GEAT CONSOLS.—James Richards, Aug. 25: Wheal ama Main-Emaine Shaft: New South Lode: In Jeffry's cross-cut south, in the Swest to south part of the lode has been met with: it is 6 in, while, composed of eyel, part a diminist. This cross-cut is suspended, and for men removed to face sette the north part of the lode. At the new shoft, sinking 30 fathems to the soft of Jeffry's cross-cut, the lode is still 3 ft. wide, consisting of eapel, in the, goes, and a little black oxide of copier.—We said to be men removed to face sette the constant of the lode. Still 3 ft. wide, consisting of eapel, in the, goes, and a little black oxide of copier.—We said to be the constant in the south part of the office of the south part of the office for its progress being made. Nothing has as we been done in the Stowers in the 60 west, east of Castle's cross-out, on the south put of the ode, the soil is 3 ft. wide, we that I ton of ore, or 4t ear fathorn.—In the 6t west, and send Castle's cross-cut, on the south part of the old, when the words from office for fathorn.—Wheat Emma: New Shaft.—New South Lo e: This shaft is 10 per fathorn.—Wheat Emma: New Shaft.—New South Lo e: This shaft is regular course of sinking blow the 16t, between the two parts of the ole, said progress is being made: 18 in. or the north part of the lode is now fairy into shaft; it is composed of good-looking capal, quartz, flore, mondic fared-sid, at ore, worth for the length of shaft (19 ft.) atons, or 12f per fathorn. In the life east the lode is not fair heading part thereof, 5 ft. wide—agon (e.g.-color, and it tons, or 40f. per fathorn. In the 115 east the lode is not for a staft in the south parts of the order, and it tons, or 50f. per fathorn. In the 115 east the lode is not for a staft in the lode is worth 6 tons of ore, or 20f. per fathorn.

EAST VAN.—W. Williams. Aug. 24: Tongest shaft i

range out the stuff in hortonical range of the cross cut a marketer entiting a little in the sides of the cross cut a may exceedingly strong and powerful looking lode, a north at the westwards, and have set to six men at 2 includes the wheeling and Londing of stuff until the lode contains it completed. The lode contains it

ompleting drawing apparatu-GAWFON COPPER.—God f the winze below the 117 is ath with all possible spe-vorth 10/, per fathom.

is worth 10t, ner fathom. No. 2 stops in the back of the same level is worth \$2,5 fathom. The lobe in the 105 cast is showing a very kindly appearance, in 160 ducing good stones of ore. The tode in the rise and stope in the back of the this worth 10t, per fathom. The lode in the stope in bottom of the \$3,5 fathom. No. 2 winze in the bottom of the same level is worth \$2,5 fathom. No. 2 winze in the bottom of the same level is worth \$2,5 fathom. The lode in the \$2 cast is 5 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of good quality gills copper ore. The tribute department is without change.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSULS.—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, Aug. 31: To 75 cast, on south lode, is worth full 118, per fathom: ground more favorable, and likely to improve. The 75 west, on south branch, is worth \$2,5 per fathom, and the good cast, which is south for the same per fathom, and the good cast.

In the middle level cast the lode is worth fully \$12, per fathom, and the good cast, which is worth \$2,5 per fathom. A winze in the bottom of this level is worth \$2,5 per fathom, and all the lode is not carriest. The \$5 cast produce as little monde only one in our cought to value. No claringe in the \$5 cast, on cantur-r lote; ground sill hard. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine continue to turn out with the new shift, and shall soon compere it to the 75, so as to consensusing below that level; at the same time we are putting up a program shifting rods and other pumping gear. The mine, on the whole, continues a leave year, but the low standard for copper ore is making year pack as given when a gind the value of our returns.

GLENROY—8. Rowe, Ang. 19: I was underground vest-rday. The good is a continue to the stops of the ground significant was the stops of the ground significant to the ground significant stops.

very well, our ties low scandard for copper ore is making very mass and value of our returns.

GLENROY.—R. Rowe, Aug. 19: I was underground yest-rday. The wide's down to within 2 fms. of the back of the 50 fm. level. In the 40 fm. level what cut into the side in two places north of the shift; the last shows the level lofe, which, so far, is only rich in bleaded, and a lode that will pay well to work is good solid stuff for 1% to 2 ft. thick, but we are not through the lode yet.

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atisfied that this lode is standing in whole below, and that the moment we stisfied that this lode is standing in whole below, and that the moment we were the standard of the sold and so for levels a few days will prove that it is so, it is a sold and so the standard and the lode has been missed all the way down from a less it can see at present the lode has been missed all the way down from a less it and the week and the standard and the stand

pach. A company at 132. Its. 6d, per ton, realising elect ore to the Burry Post Smelling Company, at 132. Its. 6d, per ton, realising elect ore to the Burry Post Smelling Company, at 132. Its. 6d, per ton, realising elect ore to the Burry Post Smelling Company, at 132. Its. 6d, per ton, realising elect ore to the state of the st

go for a seg. g. per fathom. The stope in the roof of the 85 south is nearly worked gow work lie. The 119 end north it looking still more promising, and when gut to the sile to no ther change to notice. All manhinery, &c., going on regularly lobe. There is no other change to notice. All manhinery, &c., going on regularly lobe. There is no other change to notice. All manhinery, &c., going on regularly lobe. There is no other change to not the footward of the lode, to two men, at 56, per west of the old engine shaft, on the footward of the lode, to two men, at 56, per west of the north; the lode is hard, being constituted of quartz, white irron, and falsen menths: the lode is hard, being constituted of quartz, white irron, and falsen menths: the lode is not unpromising looking lock. It being no survey with the goal of the lode, the same as for some time past-timents when the looking much the same as for some time past-timents when the looking menths are same from the roof of the 100 to the 80, and is now being out down and ensured from the roof of the 100 to the 80, and is now being out down and ensuring from this point is being saved for leaf stuff, and will pay for sales. The 100 is driven west of engine shaft about 3 fms. The lode in the end washing from this point is being saved for leaf stuff, and will pay for sales. The 100 is driven west of engine shaft about 3 fms. The lode in the end washing and produces stones of ore, but not enough to value. The same and promising, and produces stones of ore, but not enough to value. The same and produces of ground and a valuable lode. The 100 is driven east of engine shaft. The staff of engine shaft is a supplied to the same past sent of the same past set of engine shaft. The staff of engine shaft is supplied to the same past sent of the same past sent sent past sent of the same past sent past sent past sent past sen

rec, in the case of the 18 west and if the whole in the back of the 18 produce from 5 to 6 cwts, of lead and about 10 cwts, of blende ore per fathorn each, another parcel of lead and also of blende ores are being prepared with all possible sped.

LaDYWELL — A. Waters, Aug. 24: There is a considerable increase of water eming from the 3: south west, on New Britain lode, the source of which must be eming from the 3: south west, on New Britain lode, the source of which must be eming from the 3: south west, on New Britain lode, the source of which must be eming from the 3: south west, on New Britain lode, the source of which must be eming from the 3: south west, on New Britain lode, the source of which must be eming from the 3: south west, on the part of the main lode. I shall be able to speak fully on this point next we k. Tributers are working as usual. The No. 2 pit on the top of the mountain, going down on main lode, is almost 6 fus. deep, and continues to lay open veintual each of the continues to per veintual each of the continues to per on the leaf. No. 3 pit is going down on a love \$10.00 to the continues to per out well. We resumed driving he adit east of Prospect shaft, eather an another than the continues to per out well. We resumed driving the adit east of Prospect shaft, eather and the lode is one of lead ore per fathon, at the 10 a love adit, east of Prospect shaft, the lode is not quite as good as the lode is without change, being 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of lead ore per fathon. At the diagonal shaft, on the main the back of the level, but at the lower part it is as good as when last reported, producing 2½ tons of lead ore per fathon. At the diagonal shaft, on the main led, we have got 5 ft. deeper (and have squared the shaft to that depth) than when reported last. We not yet reached the bottom, but expect to do so after clearing and cutting down a few feet more : we are finding source good ore in the edd an isides cutting down. At Endean's shaft we are cutting ground, and put led with give becaus

perations.

GORDDU.—R. Rowse, Aug. 22: The engine-shaft is down between
me below the 13 fm. level, and would have been several feet deeper with 13 fm. level, and would have been several feet deeper have been continued with regularity, but we are frequently searcity of water. We have been sinking since Mon 1ay, but all have to stop after to-morrow, because we cannot draw the is broken in sinking. There is still a lode in the stope west 65 per fathor. We have large piles of leadstuff again on the ing to be crushed and dressed. The parcel of blende sold on been sent to the buyers.

TS BAY. J. Curtis, Aug.

adocals ball. J. Christ, Aug. 21: The are its contains mundle, but not suitable sep additives ton the Trewavas copper lode; it contains mundle, but not suitable september of the september of th

our men, at 10°, per ton; and two pitches in the bottom of the very leaft before the fact, by four men, at 10° per ton.

NEW HENDRA—R. Kaud, August 21: The lode in the deep adit*till produces one good work and the fact of the copper, and we are saving some every day. We have also ask with another cross-branch, but the foldecontinues to keep its course, and lets at water free produces one for driving, but I think in a foot or two driving the ground will be the most favourable.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Aug. 24: We are making fair progress in sinking below the 67; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 12% per fm. There is no change to notice in the tribute pitches since our last. We will report

Sturday.

ST. AGNES.—W. Vivian, Aug. 24: There is no change to notice in the course of the lode.

NEW ROSEWARNE—E. Hoking, W. Bennetz, Aug. 24: We are making have progress in sinking below the \$1; the lode \$1:\$ ft. wide, worth 12; per fin, agd on Statuted to notice in the tribute pickes since our last. We will report agd on the study of the state of the lode of the mine since last week. We are pushing on the driving on the course of the lode of the mine since last week. We are pushing on the driving on the course of the lode.

**NEW SUTH MERILLYN.—Aug. 24: In the \$9 yards level driving south we seem to have met with portions of arm of ore dipping north, and I expect in my next re-port to be able to give you very satisfactory news of this point. There is no NORTH LAXEX.—R. Now, Aug. 11: String leport: The 185 end to drive north, by three miners and three labourers, at 14; per fathom. The 136 end to drive north, by three miners and three labourers, at 14; per fathom. The 136 end to drive north; by three miners and three labourers, at 14; per fathom. The 136 end to drive north; by three miners and three labourers, at 14; per fathom. The 136 end to drive north; by three miners and three labourers, at 14; per fathom. The 15 end to drive north; by three miners and three labourers, at 14; per fathom. The 15 end to drive north; by three miners and three labourers, at 41; per fathom. The 50 rod to stope by two miners and three labourers, at 41. Per fathom. The 50 rod to stope by our miners and three labourers, at 41. Per fathom. The 50 rod to stope by our miners and the labourers, at 41. Per fathom. The 50 rod to stope by our miners and tour labourers, at 41. Per fathom. The 50 rod to stope by our miners and tour labourers, at 41. Per fathom. The 50 rod to stope by comminers and tour labourers, at 41. Per fathom. The 50 rod to stope by a worth logoust stone of lead. The stope is a stope by the stope is worth 15 owto, of lead per fathom. The 50 rod to stope by stope by worth 150 owto, of lead per fathom. The 50 rod to be 50 rod to 150 rod to

latter stope will improve con-iderably as it lengthens eastward. The parcel of lead ore sold on the 15th inst., which will be delivered to-day; realised 270. Drawing and dressing are being pushed on as fast as possible with our present limited supply of water. The machinery throughout the mine is in fair working order.

PRINCE OF WALES—J. Andrews, J. Pryor, Ang. 23: No change in 72 west. The water is still very strong from the bottom of the end. The lote in the 55 west is opening out in a very satisfactory manner, being now 25; 4f. whice; worth 15t. per lathom. In the 45 west we are driving by side of the lode.

RELISTIAN CONSULS—J. Curtis, Ang. 22. We are into the lode in the 34 12 ft., with copper, mundie, and tin, but not to value. In the last 3 ft. driving there is more water freely flowing, which shows that there is more lode standing further south. I really hope to cut something good soon.

ROMAN GRAYELS—A. Waters, Aug. 24: The men at flat rod shaft, below the 95, are fixing a drawing lift, and will continue about this and putting up flat rods from the old engine until the arrangements for despening this part of the mine are all carried out. The 95 north is worth 2½ tons of lead ore per fathom. The 95, south of new engine shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom; we are in a twitch hierefor the present. The shaftmen are cutting ground and preparing to sink for a new level. The lode in the winze below the 8% south of new shaft (and in front of the 1 vitch mentioned above), is at present 10 ft. wide, profitable stoping ground. The 50, south of Wilks winze, is worth 3 tons per fathom, and improving. The 55 south, on the hanging-wail part, is still worth 2½ tons per fathom. The stopeare yielding the same as for some time past. The surface work is going on fairly.

80UTH CARN BREA.—Win. Rich, James Knowell, Aug. 22: The lode in the 150 east is worth 10. per fathom. On the 150 east is worth 150 experience o

below (the 90). To stope the back over the 50 west, by four men, at 50s. per Inf. To stope the back over the 80 west, by two men, at 75s. per fathom; the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 5t, per fathom. The 70 to drive west, by four men, at 10t. 10s per fathom: the lode here is poor, and not swiffcient to value. The depth of winze below the 70 is 6 fms. 5 ft. To stope the back over the 70 west, by four men, at 80s. per fathom: the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10t, per fathom.

SOUTH TOLCAINE.—Joseph Vivian and Son, James Paull, Aug. 24: The granite in the 50 cross-cut is more favourable for progress than it has been, and is also of a very congenial character for the production of metals. It is, however, doubtful whether we shall reach the lode before the 31st; we fear we shall not, unless the rock becomes still easier for driving through. The men are working well with the effort to reach the object in view in the time remaining. There is no change worthy of notice in the 40 end and stopes.

TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, Aug. 21: Watson's engine-shaft is now 8 fms. below the 167, and will be deep enough for the next, or the 180, by the end of October next. The winze below the 167. 17 fms. west of shaft, is going in the centre of a big lode, the part being carried yielding 5 tons of lead ore per fathom; pres-m depth of winze, 4 fms. There are Jour stopes, by 24 men, at 7t. per fathom, show worth 4 tons per fathom each. Two stopes in the bottom of the 152, east and west of winze, west of shaft, by 15 men. at 7t. per fathom, also worth 4 tons per fathom each. The 142 cross-cut, towards outh lode, by six men, at 7t. per fathom, worth 25 tons per fathom. No. 2 stope, by four men, at 7t. per fathom, worth 30 tons per fathom. No. 2 stope, by four men, at 7t. per fathom, worth 30 tons per fathom. The 120, driving west, on south lode, by six men, at 7t. per fathom, worth 10ton per fathom. The 190, driving west, on south lode, by four men, at 12t., worth 1 ton per fathom. The winze in the 92 driving east, on south lode, by four men, at

worth 1 ton per fathom. The 92 cross-cut, north-east towards south lode, is driven 14 fms. from Tankerville lode, and the indications point to the cutting of a lode soon. The stope in the 82, east of shalt, by four men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom; lode worth 2 tous per fathom. The stope in the 74, west of Watson's, by four men, at 7l. per fathom, worth 1 ton per fathom. The new pumping-engine is work

soon. The stope in the \$2, east of shaft, by four men, at \$6. 10s, per fathom; lade worth 2 tons per fathom. The stope in the 74, west of Watson's. by four men, at 71. Per fathom, worth 1 ton per fathom. The new pumping-engine is working well.

TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, Ang 24: Things going on here as usual. There is no material change to write about since my report of the 21-t inst.

TREBE 6H CONSULS.—J. Giffort, Aug. 24: All the works on the mine are being pushed on with all speed, and we hope to set the drawing-engine to work on Friday next, and to complete the pumping-engine by the sime dite.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—John Pope, Aug. 18: Setting R-port: Caunter: The 69, sinking below Pressure shaft, by mine men, at 34. Per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 12l, per fathom—producing tin; for the length of the shaft the ground is more favourable for sinking, and the lode is improving in appearance for tin. The 60, diving north, by two men, at 6l. 10s, per fathom; lode 2 ft. but have not reached the south wall; this part is worth about 10l. per fathom; as soon as the lode is preperly cut through I -hall set to the men to drive west. The 6l, driving east, by six men, at 5l. 5c, per fathom; lode 4 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 10l. per fathom; as soon as the lode is preperly cut through I -hall set to the men to drive west. The 6l, driving east, by two men, at 7l. per fathom—small. The 50, driving west, by six men, at 5l. 5c, per fathom; lode 4 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 10l. per fathom—producing tin. The 50, driving west, by six men, at 5l. 5c, per fathom; lode 4 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 10l. per fathom—producing tin. The 50, driving west, by six men, at 6l. 10s with a sum and the lode is preperly cut through I indicate the fathom beach of the 50 by four men; the part of the lode we have been carrying is 4 ft. wide, worth about 8l. per fathom, and 5l. 5c, per fathom; lode 4 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 5l. per fathom—producing tin. The 50, driving east, by six men, at 4l. per fathom—producing copper ore. No. 2 stope in back of the 50 west by four

WEST Maria AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—Wm. Skewis, Aug. 23: West Myria Lode; We have this week cut through the lode at the 104 east, and find it 5 feet wide, composed of expel, spur, copper, and mundic, but not to value. In the caunter lode there is no chan to notice.—North Lode: The lode in the 71 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 6!, per fathom, and in the 60 west it is 3½ ft. wide, worth 5!, per fathom, for copper and mundic, and likely to further improve. There is no other change to notice.

WEST MILWR.—William Francis, Aug 24: The cross cut south from the West Mest will shall be a fairly a standard with the second of the lode, which will in all probability give immediate returns of lead ore, and bring the cone in into a profitable state.

WEST PATELEY BRID: E.—D. Williams, August 24: Every point in the mine is much the same as represented in my last.

Mead ow shalt has been driven past
appear to be in connect on with the
appear to be in connect on with the
inversein, and I am expecting continually to
cut the main branch of the lode, wh
is liver vein, and I am expecting continually to
cut the main branch of the lode, wh
is liver vein and I am expecting continually to
turns of lead ore, and bring the cone— in ito a prointable state.

WEST PATELEY BRIDGE.— D. Williams, August 22: Every point in the mine
is much the same as represented in my last.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—A. Water the mead character. The 75, south of shaft, is
is incompleted to the continues to per fathom. The 61, south of shaft, is
is incompleted in the continues to per fathom. The 61, south of shaft, is
is incompleted in the continues to per fathom. The 61, south of shaft, is
is incompleted in the continues to look very well, and is now 51th wide, worth
No. 1 stope, in back of 50 south, is worth 2 tons; No. 2 stope, I ton per fathom.
No. 1 stope, in back of 50 south, is worth 2 tons; No. 2 stope, I ton per fathom.
No other change in one continues to look very well, and is now 5 ft. wide, worth
fully s01, per fathom. There is scarcely any change in the 72 east, which is looking much the same as for several weeks past. In the 48 east we have just passed
through a small gor s-course, and at the present time the lode is not quate so orey,
but is still very promising, and I think will shortly improve. The lote in No. 1
stope, in the back of the 48, is 4 ft. wide, worth 101, per fathom. The lode in No. 2
sto.e. in the back of the same level, is 6 ft. wide, worth 201, per fathom

WHEAL GRENYILLE.—T. Hodge, Aug. 23. Western shaft: The lode in the
156 cast ent is worth 81, 71 stope, and on the old of a, is producing lows-price tinstone in the back of the same level, is 6 ft. wide, worth 201, per fathom. The
lode in the 130 cast end is worth 91, per fathom. The stopes on the whole are withone and the subject of the same level, is 6 ft. wide, worth 201, per fathom. The
lode in the 130 cast end is worth 9

MINING NOTABILIA

TEXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

FEXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.1

SOUTH CROFTY (12 to 14). —The agents' report in last week's Journal, presented at the account held at the unine on Aug. 15, cannot fail to meet with the surfuse astafaction of every adventurer. The resolution then passed to order the purchase of a boring machine must be admitted to be a step in the right direction, having regard to the report from Capt. Josain Thomas of the progress it had made in Dolcoath Mine, and to the large and valuable tin and copper loves, and the great quantity of unexplored ground in South Crofty. Mr. Edwarf Pearle Rodd, a gentleman whom we should be proud of, has been a large shareholder in the mine for upwards of 2 years, and has taken more than ordinary interest therein, deserves the best thanks of every permanent holder. The machine will now enable the agents and miners to prove the many valuable lodes referred to in quarter of the time, and reach the great East Pool copper lode in the 180 fm. level, a point which is looked forward to with no ordinary anxiety by many. The manager, Capt. Thomas, it will be remembered, stated at the meeting that Bonth Crofty had lone better than any other mine in this great depression, except East Pool, Tin-ord, and Dolcoath, which fact must be worthy of notice. Had better prices been obtained for metal the adventurers would have received dividends long ago, but we loope the time is not far distant when such will be the case. We shall now look forward with every confidence to the success which will in all probability attend the working of the boring machine, and it is confidently anticipated an important forward with every confidence to the success which will in all probability attend the working of the boring machine, and it is confidently anticipated an important rise in the price of shares, from the probable discoveries of tin and copper from the great quantity of unexplored ground.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—We have just received information from a reliable source that notwithstanding the efforts made by several wealthy gentlemen to endeavour to tide over the present greatly depressed condition of mining in this district and in Cornwalt generally, and in spite of what was last week regarded as a matter satisfactorily accomplished, it was on Weinesday resolved that these important mines should be finally abundoned, and that all underground operations (except what is necessary for drawing the broken cres to surface) shall cease from this day (Thursday). Further, that the engines will stop on Monday, and the materials will forthwith be drawn up.—West Briton.

on Monday, and the materials will forthwith be drawn up. — West Briton.

CENTRAL FOXDALE—ENCOURAGING DISCOVERY.—For a considerable time the Central Foxdale Mining Company have displayed spirited enterprise in the working of their mine, and have ultimately been rewarded by meeting with a rich course of cre at the 90. The appearance of the 75 being encouraging, the manager (Capt. E. Bawden, jun.) suggested the advisability of sinking a sump, in-ding forth promise of satisfactory results. The advice being acted upon, these results have been realised in a discovery at the 90 beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. And a good feature in this splendid course of ore is its likelihood to continue and improve with sinking; in fact, this feature has been attested by work already done. We saw large rooks of ore on the surface, taken out of the

lode weißhing more than 1 cwt. each, such as were never, we were informed, taken out of the mine before. We trust the concern will continue to prosper.—Isle of Man Times.

With this week's Journal a Supplemental Shert is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: The Aruba Island Gold Mining Company (G. W. Baker): Pacific Coast Mining Notes—No. VI. (J. D. Power): Mining in Queensland; Resources of New South Wales (R. D. Adams): Newport and Abercarn Colliery: Railways in Cornwall—No. II. (R. Symons): Mining in Cornwall—Economies in Working: Mining Reviews, and Old Reminiscences (J. Y. Watson): Mining in Ireland—Oola Mine (J. Champion): Dynamite, Explosives, Detonators; the Explosion at West Basset; Inflation and Depression—the Present and the Future (R. Tredinnick): Pospetive and Progressive Lead Mines (J. J. Reynoldis; Richmond Mining Company: Bedford United Mines; South Prince Patrick Lead Mine; Grogwin Mining and Metallurgy at the American Exhibition—No. VI.—the New Route to the Continent—the Ascent of Steep Railway Gradients by Locomotives—Deep Sinking for Coal at Peremba, in Upper Silesia—the Caledonian Pump (illustrated)—Dar Ington Borer—Shaft-Sinking Stand (illustrated)—Meetings of Nanty-Gloand Blains, Wheal Uny, Plynlimmon, West Tolgus, and Providence Companies.

The Mining Market: Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

META	L MARKET-LONDON, Aug. 25, 1876.
Igon. £ s. d. £ s. d	
Pig. GMB, f.o.b., Clyde. 2 15 0-2 15 7%	English, ingot, f.o.b 76 0 0- 77 0 0
Scotch, all No. 1 2 16 0 - 3 6 0	, bars , 77 0 0- 78 0
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b, Wales 5 15 0- 6 0 0	refined 78 0 0- 79 0 0
in London, 6 13 6	Australian 72 0 0
Stafford 7 15 0- 9 15 0	Banca 73 10 0
in Type or Tees 6 0 0- 6 5 0	Straits 72 0 0- 72 10
Swedish, London 11 12 6	COPPER.
Rails. Welsh, at works 5 5 0- 5 10 0	Tough cake and ingot. 76 0 0- 77 0
Railway chairs	Best selected 77 0 0 - 78 0
, spikes	Sheets and sheathing. 83 0 0-83 0
Sheets, Staff., in London 9 15 0-10 0 0	Fat Bottoms 85 0 0
Plates, Staff., in London 9 10 0-10 10 0	Wallaroo 77 0 0
Hoops, Staff 8 15 0-10 0 0	Burra, or P.C.C 76 0 0- 76 10
Nail rods, Staff. in Lon. 7 10 0- 8 0 0	Other brands 74 10 0- 75 0
STREL.	Chili bars, g.o.b 71 5 0
English, spring 14 0 0-23 0 0	
,, cast 25 0 0-45 0 0	PHOSPHOR BRONZE.
Bwedish, keg18 0 0	Bearing metal
1 fag. ham19 0 0	Other alloys £120 0 0- 140 0 0
LEAD.	Brass.
English, pig, common . 21 15 0-	Wire 81/4d 81/4d.
,, L.B 21 15 U-22 0 0	Tubes 9 -12
W B 93 0 0-	Sheets 834 -934
sheet and bar22 15 0-23 0 0	Yel. met, sheath. & sheets. 714 - 8
pipe22 0 0-23 10 0	Nails composition 8% -10%
red 24 0 0-24 10 0	
white	TIN-PLATES.* per box.
patent shot26 0 0	Charcoal, 1st quality 1 50- 1 60
Spanish21 5 0-21 10 0	2nd quality 1 2 0- 1 4 (
QUICKSILVER.	Coke, 1st quality 1 1 0
Flasks of 75 lbs., ware. 8 0 0-	,, 2nd quality 0 19 6- 1 0 0
make of 10 ms., water 0 00	Blackper ton 17 0 0- 17 10 0
SPELTER.	Canada, Staff. or Gla., 13 0 0 - 13 10 0
Silesian or thenish 23 0 0	
English, Swansea 23 10 0	Black Taggers, 450 of 30 0 0-
Sheet zinc 26 10 0- 27 0 0	14 × 10
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box	less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for

Canada; IX 6s. per box more than IC quoted above, and add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—There are occasional indications of improvement in business, but they have as yet proved only temporary, and disappear almost as suddenly as they present themselves. The markets, after slight railies, generally fall into as gloomy a state as before, and every movement hitherto has been succeeded by a lower standard of prices. It is, however, impossible for this everlasting dropping in value to go on much longer without exercising a most baleful influence over buyers, and very seriously affecting the standing of many sellers; but certainly while the markets remain in such an unsettled condition there can be no confidence, and business will be many setters; out certainly white the markets remain in such an unsettled condition there can be no confidence, and business will be contracted to the very closest limit. At the same time there is a pretty general feeling prevailing, although at present it is but little acted upon, that prices are nearly if not quite at the lowest point; and further, it is believed that as soon as the Turkish war terminates—and it seems fast drawing to its close—speculation will recommence, and a great advance take place.

This is not unlikely to be the case as a long interval has occurred

commence, and a great advance take place.

This is not unlikely to be the case, as a long interval has occurred since business was brisk, and the low rate of money would greatly facilitate finance. There is also a good margin for a rise in one or two metals, particularly in copper and tin, both of which are about 8/. to 10/. per ton lower than at this time last year. It is really now becoming a matter for consideration whether buyers should wait any longer before operating for a rise, as there seems but little to be gained by waiting, and there may be nuch lost. In the general rush which will doubtless ensue, some must be left behind who have failed to take advantage of the very moderate prices now ruling. The large amount of unemployed capital, it is hoped and expected, will soon find its way into business circles, and give an impetus to commerce; and as a good harvest is the foun-lation of prosperity, there is a fair prospect of better times coming.

COPPER.—Very little change has occurred in the position of the

COPPER.—Very little change has occurred in the position of the market, and holders of Chili bars have been reluctant to accept buyers' offers at and below 70%. 10s. for g.o.b., and consequently there has not been so much business doing as otherwise would have been has not been so much business doing as otherwise would have been the case. The market the greater part of the week has been steady, with strong buyers at 70t. to 70t. 10s., and sellers 10s. to 20s. higher. The two favourable features for Chili bars at the present time are the comparatively low prices and small stocks, but dealers have not hitherto shown any excessive eagerness until to day to effect contracts, but waited to see the result of next month's sale of Wallaroo. The course of political affairs in the meantime will, no doubt, exceties a very great influence upon the market. The prolongation of the Turkish war and its complications will do much to arrest an upward tendency in price; on the other hand, an immediate padies solution of the question would probably have an elect flying effect, and prices would undoubtedly rapidly advance. The market, therefore, at the present moment is rather unsettled, but consumers are not likely to do amiss by gradually getting into stock, as the present price is moderate, and there is not much risk of prices falling any more than to a trifling extent, whereas a sudden and important advonce might take piace very quickly.

IRON.—The market has not understone any particular change in its appearance, and present prospects do not look very encouraging for a solid and substantial improvement. Dull as the market undoubtedly is, and gloomy the prospect of the immediate future, yet there are, fortunately, some who take a sanguine view, and think

doubtedly is, and gloomy the prospect of the immediate future, yet there are, fortunately, some who take a sanguine view, and think that prices have already reached their lowest, and are acting upon that opinion by gradually getting into stock at the present prices. The reasons for believing in a rebond shortly are that so many works have diminished their production, and that commerce generally, having been so extremely limited for such a lengthened period, stocks must necessarily be greatly reduced, and that as soon as trade revives there will quickly follow a considerable advance in the price of all kinds of iron. With regard to the first-mentioned cause, it is an indisputable fact that very many works in all parts of the country are not in full work, and several have stopped altogether, so that the power of production has been very considerably contracted, but it is not quite so certain that stocks are completely or nearly exhausted. If the demand is much below form of times it arises, in the first instance, from over supply; see-ordly, trom diminished wants; and, finally, the English market is damaged by foreign competition, and as long a foreign house can or will undersell the English no improvement either in demand or price is likely to take place beyond those of a few special brands.

The foreign houses will be the first to benefit by any improved demand, and that may bring them up to the level of our markets, and so enable the English later to participate in a rise, but if our works are going to wait for the movement coming about in this way it will be giving up the lead to foreigners, and merely following in their steps, which, in respect to the last few years, has really been the

later to participate in a rise, but if our works are going to wait for the movement coming about in this way it will be giving up the lead to foreigners, and merely following in their steps, which, in respect to the last few years, has really been the case. Now, it certainly does seem a most extraordinary circumstance that those interested in the trade cannot arrive at some common understanding whereby the present business can be secured, and that which is lost in part recovered. Surely the men are not so unmanageable and insensible to their own personal welfare as to code to a lower scale of wages for a season. If labour can be found in other countries cheaper than it is here, it is evident that once fursher reduction must be agreed to, and by this means the ironmasters would be able to accept lower prices, and, no doubt, compete success-fully with the continent. The large amount of capital which the casters have locked up in their works, and which is now rendered unsemmnerative, is far too important for them to place any obstacle in the way of a satisfactory arrangement being made with the men; therefore, as it is of vital interest to 'oth sides to come to terms, even though they may be hard to bear for a time, yet it is absolutely necessary for all concerned. The men must make concessions, and the masters must also make concessions, and to such an extent as will enable scilers not only to be able to sell as cheap as but cheaper than foreigners. This is the only way in which we can expect to command the commerce of the world, and if we intend to hold the field against all comers some sacrifice must be made sconer or later, and the sconer it is made the better for all parties.

There are now regular steamers treading to Belgium, loading their iron there, and afterwards coming to England for other cargo, and as long as merchants find that they can supply ttemesters have free in this way, of course it will be to the injury of the British iron trade, and the longer this state of things is allowed to go on the mor

Week ending Aug. 21, 1875 Week ending Aug. [19, 1876

Decrease 1,945
LEAD.—Owing to the continued scarcity of supplies smelters have further advanced their price of English pig, and the market closes xtremely firm.

SPELTER.—Business has been reported in Silesian at 231.; market eady. QUICKSILVER.—The price has again been lowered to 8l. per bottle,

t which sales have be Steel.—The demand is limited, and the market assumes a dull

at which sales have been effected.

STEEL.—The demand is limited, and the market assumes a dull appearance.

Tin-Plates,—In moderate request. Makers, however, are firmer in their prices, and indisposed to look heavily at ruling rates, which are comparatively low at the present time, and should stimulate buyers to execute their orders without delay.

Tin.—The tone of our market has changed for the better, and prices have slightly improved. A fair amount of business has been done for consumption, and it is expected that the statistical returns at the end of the month will be less unfavourable than at one time anticipated. There is evidently less disposition on the part of many holders to realise at present prices, and it is difficult to buy in large quantities unless at an advance, and, considering current rates are below cost price of the present stock, and in some instances very considerably less, it is not surprising that holders should withdraw from the market, and decline selling at a positive loss. It is said that a great part of the present stock of foreign certainly will not be sold until prices go every much higher, and, judging from the length of time the tin has been held back, it seems not at all unlikely that some time yet may elapse before it will be parted with; not that holders take an extremely sanguine view of the immediate prospects, but that it will ultimately improve they have no doubt. There is, of course, much to be said in favour of this view, for, although few would be bold enough to look for Straits reaching 15%, per ton, as in 1872, still there is a long difference between that price and will unquestionably increase, that the consumption of tin has wonderfully many of the preservation of fish and meat in the canisters has grown to such an extent, and will unquestionably increase, that the consumption of tin has wonderfully mentioned of late years; and, had it not been for the Australian supplies, the price, instead of being a little over 70t., would, doubtless, ere now be nearer 170t. p

field of late years; and, had it not been for the Australian supplies, the price, instead of being a little over 70%, would, doubtless, ere now be ucarer 170% per ton.

THE IRON TRADE—(Griffithe's Weekly Report).—Friday Evening, We have to report a reduction in the price of Scotch pigs of 61, per ton this week. Warrants closed this afternoon on the Glasgow Exchange at 55s. 9d. cash, sellers; and buyer cash it days. Coltness iron is reduced to day 64, per ton. We quote makers No. 1 iron:—Gartsherrie, 61s. 6d.; Coltness, 67s.; Calder, 61s. 6d.; Langloan, 65s.; Summerice, 59s. 6d.; Monkland, 65s. 6d.; Co.b. Glasgow; Glengarnock, 62s. 6d.; Eglinton, 56s. 6d.; Monkland, 65s. 6d.; Co.b. Glasgow; Glengarnock, 62s. 6d.; Eglinton, 56s. 6d.; Lo.b. Ardrossan; Shotts, 66s., Lo.b. Leith; Kenniel, 57s. 6d. fo.b. Boness.

We nave no change to report in the iron market this week. The markets are quiet, and the business done is principally for our own engineers and other home manufacturers. The railway companies are buying a little more freely from Yorkshire and Staffordshire; and the reduction in the price of best iron made last week by Lowmoor, Bowling, Kirkstall Forge, and the other eminent Yorkshire houses has sent a few more orders into this district. We have more enquiries from abroad for steel rails. Iron rails continue as flat as ever. There is no revival in the demand for the United States, and the usual activity in the Russian trade at this season of the year has not yet manifested itself.

The Tin-Plate Trade is unchanged; the makers, however, continue firmly resolved to no longer make and sell their plates at a loss. Certainly this trade is not worse than it was last week. The failures that have taken place in Middlesborough disturb confidence, and cause reflections which to some extent fetter solvent firms. The house referred to in the "Times" this week was Swan, Coates, and Co., of Cargo Fleet Furnaces, which consist of a group of four blast-furnaces. The plant is good. The liabilities are rather large, but origin

Messrs. Sandford and Bird.—Iron quiet in demand, and nominal in price.—

n in better demand.——Copper steady.——Tin Plates quiet.——Antimony etter demand. -- C QUICKSILVER lower.

Tix in better demand.—Copper steady.—Tix Plates quiet.—Antimony dull.—Quicksilver lower.

CHEMICALS, MINERALS, AND METALS.—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co., Aug. 23)—Alumina: Alum, 6!, 15s. for looselump; ground, 7t. 15s.—Aluminous cake, 4!, 15s.—Ammonia: Sulphate, grey, 18. 18s.; test London white, 29t. 5s.; muriate, 30t.; sal ammoniae, itrsts, 45s.; seconds, 44s.—Acid: Tartarie, English, at 1s. 4½d.; ground or crystal; foreign, 1s. 3. d., crystal; oxalic, 4½d.; sulphuric, 3t. 10s. to 3t. 15s.; pieric acid, 1s. 8t. per lb.—Arsenic: 10t. 10s.—Bleaching Powder; 5! 5s.; for whole of 1575, 6!, 5s. to 6t. 15s.—Litharge: Best flake, 24t.—Metallic Salts: Iron salts, green and rusty copperas, 55s.; in casks or arrels, 60s.—Copper Salts: Sulphate of copper, 23t. 10s.—Magnesia: Epsom salts, 3t. 17s. 6t.; refined, 4. 10s.—Nitrate of Soda: 12s.—Potash: Muriates, 30p. per cent., at 6! 5s. 6t. 10s.—Nitrate of Soda: 12s.—Potash: Muriates, 50p. per cent., 12t. is, 6t. 5t. 6t.—Sherts salts, 2t. 17s. 6t.—sugar of Lead; bichrome, 4½d.—Soda: Greem caustic, 60 per cent., 12t. is, 6t.; sold salt, 1½d. to 1 15:16t. sold crystals, 4t. 10s.; the carbonate, 10t. 15s.; salt cake, 2t. 13s.; 'Bab,' 3is.—Iron Ore: Hematite, 15s. Lob. Cornwall; 'Rosemellyn,' 2s.; 'Bab,' 3is.—Iron Ore: Hematite, 15s. Lob. Cornwall; 'Rosemellyn,' 2s.; 'Bab,' 3is.—Iron Ore: Hematite, 15s. to 22s. 6d.; oolitie, 5s. to 10s.; Algerian, 50 p. c., 23s. to 24s., c.f. 1. U. K.—Manganese, Ores, 90s. for 70 per cent..—19t. 15s. 15s.—Copper: Chilbara, 7ot. to 7th. 10s.; B.S. lingot, 77t.; tongle cake, 7th.—Iron: "Avresome Yorkshire Pig-Iron: No. 1, 5is. 6tl., vo. 2, 48s. 6tl.; No. 3, 45s. 6d.; No. 4 (foundry), 43s. 6d.; no. 4 (fore), 45s. not. 2s. 4s. cfl.; U. K.—Manganese, Ores, 90s. for 70 per cent., 1s. 4tl. to 1s. 5tl. per unit; Estremadura, 1s. 3tl.; contants biars, 7ot. to 7tl. 10s.; B.S. lingot, 77t.; tongle cake, 7tl.—10s.—10s., 23tl. Ore.—11s.; Straits, 73tl.; British, 77t.—Tin plates: Best charcol, 28s.; best coke, 24s. per box.—Plues and Fittings: Discounts

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been rather dull this week, and our quotations are for the most part merely nominal. It is, however, a dull time of the year, for when people are holiday-making they do not generally enter into speculative transactions. Dealings to a moderate extent have taken place in Tankerville, Roman Gravels, Glenroy, Rockhope, North Laxey, Wheal Crebor, Tincroft, Pennerley, West Chiverton New Consols, Ladywell, Devon Great Consols, Parys Mountain, Penstruthal, and a few others.

Roman Gravels, 13\frac{1}{2}\to 14\frac{1}{2}\times the 95\times north is worth 2\frac{1}{2}\times ton flead ore per fathom; the 95\times south, of New Britain lode, which the agent thinks must be near its junction with the main lode. Tankervilles have been better at 10\frac{1}{4}\times 10\frac{3}{4}\times There is no change at the mine. West Tankerville, 1\frac{3}{2}\times to 10\frac{3}{4}\times There is no change at the mine. West Tankerville, 1\frac{3}{4}\times to 10\frac{3}{4}\times There is no change at the lode in the 120 east is opening out very profitably, and worth at present 3\times to flead ore per fathom.

West Chiverton 17\frac{1}{4}\times talk \times the accounts to be presented to the West Tankerville.

sent 3 tons of lead ore per fathom.

West Chiverton, 174 to 184; the accounts to be presented to the al meeting auraday, are for five months, up to July and show a profit of 2170%, or about 400% per month. The lead ore sales from May to August realised 6421%, copper, 38%; blende, 4302%. Total credits 10,914%, and after charging costs to July the balance carried forward is 2170%. In the statement of assets over

liabilities a balance is shown of 1504l. Great Laxey, 17½ to 18½. North Laxey, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; the lode in the 136 end is 2 ft. wide, and producing good stones of lead ore, and letting out a deal of water. The 84 is still opening out a large and promising lode. Glenroy, 5 to 6; in the side of the 40 the agent reports a strong and rich blende lode not yet cut through to the footwall. There is no doubt, he says, that this lode is standing whole below. Rookhors in request at 16s. Parkley Britan 33 to 18s. below. Rookhope in request at 16s. to 18s. Pateley Bridge, 33 to 4½; the Lumb vein is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, and there is here from all appearances, the agent states, a magnificent deposit of lead ore. Botallack, 40 to 45; at the meeting of the shareholders in this old tin mine the accounts showed a loss on three months' working of 804L, and a debit balance charging the costs to June of 3108L. A call of 3L per share (1200L) was made. The mine is reported just now to be very poor. The tin sold during the last three months

was 171 tons, realising 7315l. Carn Brea, 32 to 34; Dolcoath, 32 to 34. Devon Great Corsols, $1\frac{9}{8}$ to $1\frac{5}{8}$; there is an improvement beat the new shaft at Wheal Emma, where the lode is worth 4 tons of

was 171 tons, realising 7315l. Carn Brea, 32 to 34; Dolcoath, 32, 34. Devon Great Corsols, 1\frac{3}{2} there is an improvement tea at the new shaft at Wheal Emma, where the lode is worth 4 toned copper ore per fathom.

Wheal Crebor, 2\frac{3}{2} to 3; the lode in the 103 east continues worth 4 toned 40ll. per fathom. The great point now is to see the 72 cast come great rise in the shares. Prince of Wales, \frac{1}{2} to \frac{1}{2}; the 50 deuse a improved to 15L per fathom; the great feature, however, is the factor of the 10ll of the 17ll of the 17ll

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange continue The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange continues almost entirely without business, and the quotations are merely nominal, the slightest movement on the part of holders to effect sales being followed by the making of a lower price. Some pachases of Exchequer, said to have been made with a view of supporting the market, have taken place as high as 2½, but there is no demand for the shares, and the Official List quotes 1½ to 2½ as the closing price this evening. There is a general disposition amongst capitalists to disconnect themselves from American mines generally, most holders feeling that whenever a sale can be effected its desirable to take an opportunity of selling rather than await the probability of whatever glowing reports may have come to had is desirable to take an opportunity of selling rather than await the probability of whatever glowing reports may have come to hash being proved unwarrantable. Even in the case of the Richmond, where large actual returns of large amount continued week by week take the place of promises to be realised only in the far future, if at all, there is a want of confidence which may be regretted, many holders expressing their firm conviction that whenever one can get out without loss it is desirable to do so. Let it be hoped that their misgivings are unfounded, and that the Richmond, at least, may do something towards maintaining or restoring the character of Anglo-American mining, which by incompetent management and the too frequent circulation of worthless and unreliable reports has been reduced to a very low ebb.

ment and the too frequent circulation or workness and uncliable reports has been reduced to a very low ebb.

New Zealand Kapanga, 1½ to 2; further telegraphic news from the agent this week advises that the lode is yielding rich gold; this is important and encouraging, as the drivage is towards the run of rich quartz known to have gone down in the old workings from the level above, where the cross-cat reached the lode.

Argentine, 5½ to 6; a telegram has been received to the effect that the Piono Mine is turning out very rich one. Condes 54 to 6.

level above, where the cross-cat reached the lote.

Argentine, 5\frac{3}{2}\text{ to 6}; a telegram has been received to the effect that the Piqué Mine is turning out very rich ore. Condes, 5\frac{3}{2}\text{ to 6}; arrangements have been completed for commencing work at the opening of the season—the beginning of the ensuing month.

Richmond, 9\frac{3}{2}\text{ to 10}; the telegram received states the week's rm at \$70,000\$. The refinery this week has produced dorf bars to the value of \$45,000\$. The manager reports the extension of drift from the 800 ft. level to 205 ft, and expects to intersect the winzs singleting from the 700 ft, level, and now down 110 ft, on the incline, so the end of this month. The drift started from the 900 ft, level had been suspended for a short time, to allow of deepening the sumpaths black quartzite. The 600 ft, st-pe is reported to be increasing in height, wilening out and improving in grade of ore. The 600 stope remains as in former report. The 700 stope has very much inproved. But slow progress has been made in Lizette Tunnel, in consequence of the hardness of the ground through which it is being driven. The manager records the continuous good work done by the furnaces, and states that the large returns cabled throughout July have nearly all been produced from Richmond ore, all the puchased ore for that month amounting only to \$5776, which is a sey insignificant item as compared with the gross returns—\$228,000. The Eureka Sentinel of July 29 states that—

"Provably the best mine in the State to-day is the Richmond, of this drift. The ore in the lower levels is not only rich, but abundant. In all of the metisge of the produced from the composition of the metisge dependence of the manager records that the Richmond is one of the metisge dependence of the metisge of the first the metisge of the first the more dependence of the metisge of the first through the mine assure us that it is the greatest mining property in the world."

The same paper on Aug. 2 remarks:—

"Laffords us much pl

the world."

The same paper on Aug. 2 remarks:—

"Laffords us much pleasure to state that the Richmond is one of the matter ductive mines in Eastern Nevada. Glancing over the assessor's books yesteddy, we ascertained that the gross yield for the quarter ending June 30 was \$10.55, returning a net profit of \$55,222. This was the result of less than two neals smelting, as the furnaces were not all ser in motion until after the beginning of May. With the present immense bodies of high grade ore in the nine we my r. a nab'gespect still better results in the fature.

The editor's anticipations of improvement are fully verified by the facet that the return for July is more than for the previous two

the fact that the return for July is more than for the previous two months, while the three weeks' runs for August are nearly equal to those obtained in the previous four weeks. The rate of profit indicated by the assessor's return for the quarter ending June 24 is about cased by the assessor's return for the quarter ending June 24 is about case fourth, and as the mining profit for July is recorded to be one-fourth, and as the mining profit for July is reported to be 15,000l, that indicates an increase in profit up to one-third, the gross returns for July being 45,000l. for July being

In Hydraulic or Gold Washing Shares the business has likewise been limited, but a few transactions have taken place. The price are quite nominal. Birdseye Creek, \$\frac{3}{4}\$ to 1; Mr. Powers is still washing with all the water he can obtain, and has just exploded a large blast in the Neece and West claim, doing capital execution. Ceder Creek, § to ½; Colonel Ludlum reports that very good progress is being made in running the Yankee tunnel towards the Baker claim, and that he hopes to reach the Baker shaft by the commencement of the province of th

ment of the next wa'er season.

The business in British lead mining shares has been very dull, not business in British lead mining shares has been very dull, not business in British reduced in the lead of the business in the lead of t withstanding the fact that lead mining shares has been very dult, now withstanding the fact that lead is the only metal which retains its price in the market. Van, 37 to 39; there is no particular change mentioned in the usual monthly report, which will be found in acother column. The four-weekly sale, on Thursday, 550 tons of lead and 100 tons of blende, realised 81111, 17s. 6d. Van Comb³, 13 to 18 years of the blende, realised 81111, 17s. 6d. Van Comb³, the supervised of the blende, realised 81111, 17s. 6d. 13 to 15; every effort is being made to complete the new shaft; it is now timbered and squared up with ladder-ways to the 70 from surface. Great West Van, 11s. 3d. to 13s. 9d.; the improvements lately reported are said to have thrown considerable light on the

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working of this mine, and it is thought that there is now (judging working of this mine, and it is thought that there is now (judging the specimens sent to London) no doubt but that the crossfound the specimens sent to London) no doubt but that the crossfound is now worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. The agent thinks he is is now worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. The agent thinks he is is now worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. The agent thinks he is is now worth 3 tons of lead ore ground. Potter's Pit portion entering on to a continuous run of ore ground. Potter's Pit portion of the mine is looking more encouraging. Owing to the continuous of weather, the usual quantity of lead ore could not be prepared, by weather, the usual quantity of lead ore could not be prepared, so on Wednesday 60 tons only were sold, which realised 840%. So on Wednesday 60 tons only were sold, which realised 840% as only were sold, which realised 840% as mill patent and they have now 30 tons of pig lead on coing on satisfactorily, and they have now 30 tons of pig lead on coing on satisfactorily, and they have now 30 tons of pig lead on sold as last reported. Penstruthal, 12s, 6d. to 15s.; 40 tons of much as last reported. Penstruthal, 12s, 6d. to 15s.; 40 tons of much as last reported. Penstruthal, 12s, 6d. to 15s.; 40 tons of copper ore and 7 tons of tin will be sold at the next sampling, as a large section of stoping ground is now the next sampling, as a large section of stoping ground is now the next sampling, as a large section of stoping ground is now the next sampling.

galable, 615n, 23 to 3; asplendid pile of lead ore has accumulated at surger and the ore-bearing part of the lode is expected at every foot

fice, and the ore-bearing part of the folds is especied as every sold fireigns.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—
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sections of Chili, 5½ to 6.
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Condes of Chili, 5½ to 6.
Condes of Chili, 5½ to 6.
Colleteres.—The colliery share market has during the past week
been characterised by some little further activity in business transbetter class of collieries. Notwithstanding the stagnation in
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but the stagnation of the pair, an extraordinary demand having sprung up for them,
but the stagnation of the pair, an extraordinary demand having sprung up for them,
but created while we believe there is roun for a further great rise; in fact, when the prosolution of the pair, and extraordinary demand having sprung up for them,
but created were carried last week, and a meeting will now shortly be held to consolutions of the pair, and are considered, there can be no doubt that the shares are
real worth more than present rates. Bilson and -The colliery share market has during the past week

HALIFAX.—Aug. 25: The following quotations are from Mr. J. H. Thackrah's at:—Halifax and Huddersfield Union Bank, 29½; Halifax Joint-Stock Bank, 19½; Halifax Commercial Bank, 24½; London and Yorkshire Bank, 27a.: John rosels's, 1 ½; Whitworth and Co., 8; Elland Gas, 20; Rastrick Gas, 19½; Bradoff Brick and Tile, A, 20½; ditto, B, 8½; Charlestown Brick and Tile, 9½; Ripenden Commercial, 11, ex div: Hebden Bridge Cotton, 10; Yorkshire Boiler Bunnace Company, 22s. 6d.; Norton Brothers, 7½.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1417 tons of copper ore were sold realising 13,672% is. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Arenae standard for 9 per cent. produce, 90% 11s.; average produce, 143-16; average price per ton, 9% 13s. 9d.; quantity of fine copper, 201 tons 1 cwt. The following are the particulars of the two

and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. The produce of the e res was 28 5 16, and they sold at an average of 19t. 14s. 2d. ton, or 13s. 11d. per unit of fine copper, the standard obtaining the same as that for the whole sale. On Aug. 29 there will be ffered for sale 1216 tons of ore, from Betts Cove and Union Mines.

The East Goginan Lead Mining Company, with a capital of 200000, in shares of 56, each, has been formed to purchase for 45000. (of which 25001 is taken in fully-paid shares, and the remainder in cash) and develope the Cefn Brwyno Lead Mine, about nine miles from Aberystwith, on the Llanidloes road. The sett, which is 360 seres in extent, and bounded on all sides by well-known and productive mines, is held from Sir Pryse Pryse for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th The purch is encludes the buildings and the whole of the machinery, embring elaborate pumping gear, large and powerful water wheels, crushers, dawn and dressing on achinery, with the necessary houses and workshops. The laparts accompanying the prospectus, which will be found in another column, are highly from the sense of steam unnecessary, and the mine is within easy reach of seaport and rallway station. The high favour in which lead mining is at present held by oppidists is well known, and the present property is likely to prove very attractive, as the mine has airready produced lead to the value of 73,000%, and, although or, and the workings have nearly reached that depth at which all the successful mines of the neighbourh of began to make large profits. The mine is taken over as a going concern, and the machinery requires but trilling repairs; and it is believed that in creased capital to properly extend operations the company will soon stain a renumerative position. Capt. John Paull, in a very favourable report, stess unong other things that the Tyllwyd lode runs through the property, and pass by the flooring near the 48 ft. water-wheel. This, he says, will be an in portant addition, which has not yet been explored, and altogether untouched. Appearance the form and the property of Brimingham — wife that their personal sounds of the things that the Tyllwyd lode runs through the property, and send the financial sends. Appearance of the conterprise, and the financial sends and the sendent of the conterprise, and the financial sends and the sendent of t The EAST GOGINAN LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of

PLYNLIMMON.—The 24 east has further improved now worth tons of lead when the state of the state of

***XEW CHIVERTON.—The 50 north is worth 71, per fathom, the 50 ath 101, per fathom, the engine-shaft (down 6 fathoms below the 0) worth 71, per fathom. There are 12 men working on tribute. The property of this mine are of the best kind, and when properly obtained in this fair to be a good environ concern. ed out it bids fair to be a good paying concern.

Opened out it bids fair to be a good paying concern.

WEST CHIVERTON.—The general meeting of shareholders will be held at the mine on Thursday next, when the accounts for the 2) weeks ending July 15 will be presented, showing a profit on the working during that period of 21701. 10s. 7d. The lead ore sold realised 64211. 1s., the first class ore having realised from 161. 2s. 6d. to 171. 12s. 6d., and the second-class from 61. 2s. 61. to 71. 14s. 6d. per for. The blende sold realised 43022. 10s. 3d., and 144 tons of copper 38. 9s., 64., other receipts raising the total to 10.9142. 4s. 1d. The tests for the 20 weeks amounted to 62157. 6s. 6d., and the merchants' bills and other charges to 25282. 7s., leaving the profit as above stated. After providing for all liabilities there is 15041, 6s. 6d.

available for distribution among the shareholders, which will suffice for a dividend of 10s, per share.

for a dividend of 10s, per share.

PLYNLIMMON LEAD MINING COMPANY.—From our report, in another column, of the meeting of shareholders, held on Wednesday, it will be seen that it has become necessary to dispose of the property by public tender. A short time since the shareholders were invited to subscribe for a minimum of 2000 shares, but applications were sent in for only 1200, and as these would not produce sufficient to fairly open the mine it has become necessary to liquidate the company. This is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as there is every indication of the mine opening up well. It remains to be seen whether a property which gives such indications of value will be allowed to remain unworked.

WHEAL CREEGE—At the special meeting, held vesterday, the lease

WHEAL CREBOR—At the special meeting, held yesterday, the lease of the new ground eastward was duly ratified. This addition to the sett is believed to be of great value, inasmuch as it comprises the western and undeveloped part of the once famous Crowndale sett, into which the levels from Wheal Crebor will now be rapidly extended. In the 108, just beyond the boundary, a fine course of ore is now being laid open, and the 120 is fast approaching under, which will shortly render available a large section of ore ground, and from which considerably increased returns may be expected. which considerably increased returns may be expected.

The Anglo-Californian Bank half-yearly report shows a disposable balance of 65, 1984. The directors propose a dividend of 10s, per share, making, with the interim payment in March, a distribution for the year equal to 26s, per share, or 10 per cent, per annum free of income t.x. They also recommend 20,000% to be carried to the reserve fund, and the balance (3578%) to the next account. An interim dividend of 8s, per share has been declared by the United States Rolling Stock Company.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. J. G. Osborne (J. G.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. J. G. Osborne (J. G. Osborne and Co.), public accountants, Queen Victoria street, efficial liquidator of the Lavatories Company (Limited).

For the information of those concerned it may be mentioned that the strike at the Sydney Coal Mines, Cape Breton, belonging to the General Mining Association, has terminated, the men having now resumed work.

Mr. Watson Smith has been appointed secretary of the South Wales Smelting and Colliery Company and of the New Consols Tin and Arsenic Works. The offices will be at 5, Austinfriars.

Messrs. Mangnall and Littlewood, architects, of Manchester, have been awarded the first premium of 500% for their design, under the motto of "Hydro Carbon," in the public competition for the proposed new gasworks on the Bradford site for the Corporation of Manchester.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—WOOD AND IVERY (Limited)—Capital 140,0001, in 101, shares. To adopt and carry out an agreement made between Alfred Humpuge and Robert Mayo for the acquisition of an estate at West Bromwich and Olitbury, Stafford, called the Albion Bine Briek Works, together with the mines, marl beds, &c., also the Randall Freed and Church Bridge Colliery Estate. The compuny will carry on business as brick and tile manufacturers, and deders in coal, fronstone, fire-clay, &c. The subscribers are—James Wilson, Solo House, Handsworth, bulleer and contractor, 50; W. W. Wildell, 27, Temple row, Birmingham, warehouseman; Alfred Humpage, 124, Hagley road, Birmingham, 19; Thomas Gough, Ritwell House, Worcrster, brick manufacturer, 309; Charles Cottrell, 35, Sherbourne road, Worcester, builder, 10; B. Corser, 42, Cherry-street, Birmingham, architect; Thomas Williams, China Temple, Field House, Birmingham, builder, 10. The directors are—Messrs. W. W. Kiddell, James Wilson, Alfred Humpage, C. F. Ellis, and Thomas Gough, the qualification being the holding of 50 shares, and the remuceration 600, per annum. Mr. J. W. Ivery is appointed secretary.

THE KINGSLEY (Limited)—Capital 69,000., in 101, shares. To acquire land at Westward Ho, Devon, for the purpose of crecting an hotel, baths, &c. The subscribers are Alfred Meadows, M.D., 27, George-street, Hanover-square, 50; R. F. Fairlie, Woodlands, Clapham, 5; C. M. F. Molesworth, North-down, Bideford, 50; J. R. Wheeler, Bideford, Devon, 1; C. Hemming, Ferndale, Westward Ho, 5; W. R. Brydor, the Cedars, Clapham, 1; Alfred Bedborough, 38, Albert-square, Clapham, 10. The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:-

Westward Ho, 5; W. M. Brytor, the Cedars, Caphain, 1; Arted Bedostologi, 38, Albert-square, Clapham, 10.

UNION SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 45,000L, in 5L shares. To acquire and carry on the Castle Hill Mill, &c., in Lancashive. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. Brennan, Buxton; Hiram Chadwick, Rochdale; F. G. Townsend, Longsight, Manchester; F. Abraham, Mount-street, Rochdale; W. Puttam, Cheetham stiret, Rochdale; G. Ashworth, Rochdale; S. L. Buckley,

F. G. Townsend, Longsight, Manchester; F. Abraham, Mount-street, Rochdale; W. Puttam, Cheetham street, Rochdale; G. Ashworth, Rochdale; S. L. Buckley, Rochdale

ESIES PARK COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 33,0001., in 1001. shares. To acquire land in Colorado for builting purposes, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—the Earl of Dunraven, Adare, Limerick; F. Dunraven, Adare; E. Plumstead, Adare; J. Delrauty, Adare; W. Wilkinson, 44, Lincoth Inn-fields; C. J. Wilkinson, The Lawn, Ealing; H. J. Stiles, Nightingale-road, Wood Green: W. Hartley, 71, Oxford-street.

LLANELLY MUTUAL SHIPPING ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION (Limited).—This company is "limited by guarantee," the object being the mutual insurance of ships.

EAST GGGINAN LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,0001., in 50. shares. To purchase certain interests in the Cwm Brwyno Mine, in the parish of Uanbadarwiat, in Cardigan, as set forth in an agreement made between Griffith Williams and others of the one part, and G. R. Palten, of Ann-street, Birmingham, on behalf of the company. The subscribers are—W. D. Atlee, 10. Union street, Birmingham, accountant, 5; W. Losch, 88, Albion-treet, Birmingham, on behalf of the company. The subscribers are—W. D. Atlee, 10. Union street, Birmingham, accountant, 5; W. L. Hobson, Heath street, Birmingham, brewer, 5; Griffith Williams, Aberystwith, iron merchant, 20; J. Lindop, Bloxwich, mining engineer, 20; J. Paull, Cymbrwyn, Aberystwith, mine agent, 20; J. L. Extremer, Edgaston, agent, 6. The directors are—Messys. George de Winton, James Lindop, Griffith Williams, and John Paull, the qualification being the holding of 20 shares. To acquire the business of Mr. Charles Oldifield, of Wign. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—James Smith, Lower Half, Ince; Thomas Dickincon Swift, Most House, Ince; John Hallmark, Dies Halk, Rockferry; W. H. Harbottle, Lutham House, Orreli; James Oldifield, of Wign. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—C. T. Gilbert, Oakhand House, Darmouth Park, Forest Hill; James Graha

CHAPEL HOUSE COLLIERY SHARES. WANTED TO PURCHASE, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY, or ANY PART, FOR CASH. Sellers will please name lowest price Address, H. Wilkins, 3, Heyburne Villas, Will nighby Lane, Tottenham.

Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON, Jun., 1. PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMPSON strongly recommends the purchase of the shares of the Chapel House Colliery Company (Limited) for investment. This company, notwithstanding the stagnation in trafe, clears a profit of 2s. per ton on its coal, and when the new works are completed the present handsome returns will be much augmented.

R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 25 Years.)

Has SPECIAL BUSINESS in -73 Hingston Down, 50 West Wye Valley, 200 Duchess of Westminster, 10 Minera, 150 Balmynheer, 25 Altami, 85 Penstruthal, 300 Braganza, 20 Hornachos, 50 New Quebrada, 100 New Zealand Kapanga, 20 Great Dilffe, 80 Gawton, 65 Lovell, 25 Tharsis Sulphur and Copper, 50 Richmond, 50 Pennant, 70 Cathedral, 50 West Frately Bridge, 300 Sweetland Creek, 250 York Peninaula Preference, 20 West Craven Moor, 100 Temple.

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CHAPER HOUSE shares have, as Mr. Budge has during the past few weeks hinted in his advertisement would be the case, risen very considerably. There is room for a further great rise in the price, and Mr. Budge, therefore, sill continues to strongly recommend the purchase of the shares. He is hinself a BUYER of 250, and begs intending sellers will communicate with him direct.

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ZINC ORES.

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-CARBONATED AND OXYDED ZINC ORES 'CALAMINE, &c. 2 .- ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER, BUT DRESS-ABLE KINDS ONLY.

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LEAD ASHES, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, HARD LEAD, BRASS SLAGS AND ASHES, COPPER REGULUS, MATTE, SCORIA, TIN ASHES, TERNE ASHES, &c., and MIXED ORES or REFUSE, containing LEAD, COPPER, TIN, or ANTIMONY.

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TO MINERS IN NORTH AMERICA.

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REFERENCES.
In England—The London Mining Journal, and leading Cornishmen.
In California—The Mining and Scientific Press, and principal Miners & Bankers.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in all ENGLISH, FOREIGN, and COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS.

		LI	BAD	0	R	E &	3 .	
Date.	Mines.						1.	Purchasers.
Aug. 17-	Great Laxey.	100	********	£22	8	0		Burry Port Company.
21-	Caldbeck Fell	5 10	*******	13	7	6		South Wales Smelt. Co
_	- ditto	7	¥	8	0	6		ditto
23-	Pennerley	60		14	0	0		Runcorn Smelting Co.
_	Great Dyliffe	60		13	17	6		Burry Port Company.
-	South Darren	16		18	10	0		Nevill, Druce, and Co.
24-	Van	50		13	6	6	*****	Adam Evton.
_	ditto	50		13	17	6		ditto
-	ditto	50		14	17	0		Nevill, Druce, and Co.
tion.	ditto	50	*******	13	18	6		Sheldon, Bush, and Co
-	ditto	50		14	7	6		Weston, Son, and Co.
-	ditto	50		14	3			
	ditto				17			Burry Port Smelt. Co.
-	ditto	51		14	0			
_	- ditto	50		. 14	2	6		ditto
-	- ditto	50		14	5	0		ditto
-	ditto	50		13	17	6		South Wales Smelt, Co

 Tons.
 Price per ton.
 Purchasers.

 50
 £ 3 11 6
 Villiers Spelter Co.

 50
 3 10 3
 Ripley Spelter Co.
 Date. Mines Aug. 24-Van..... — ditto ...

COPPER ORES.

Sampled August 9, and sold at Swansea, August 22 t 9, and sold at Swansea, August 22.

Price.

Price.

Mines. Tous. Produce.

1 16 6 Cape Ore. 8 28 4
1 16 6 Cop. Regulus 16 29
1 16 6 Chili Ore. 75 1655
1 11 6 6 ditto. 75 1655
3 4 0 ditto. 75 64
3 4 0 ditto. 75 17
18 17 6 ditto. 75 17
18 17 6 ditto. 124 104
18 17 6 ditto. Reg. 42 11
18 13 6 ditto. 124 104
18 17 6 ditto. Reg. 42 11
23 9 0

EOTAL PRODUCE. Mines. Union Ore ditto..... Cape Ore ditto.... ditto.... ditto....

TOTAL PRODUCE. Union Ore 444 £ 843 10 ê Chili Ore 300 £3418 2 6 Cape Ore 354 6977 4 0 Betts Cove 393 2114 17 0 Copper Regulus 16 318 8 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE FURCHASED.

P. Grenfell and Sons
P. Grenfell and Co.
Poyl 708 1 6 0

Vivian and Sons.
115 1,750 0 0

Williams, Foster, and Co.
618 4,95 11 0

British and Foreign Copper Company 115½ 1,50 12 6

Mason and Elkington 91 1,167 .5 6

Charles Lambert 150 1,713 15 0£13,672 1 €

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

21 cwts. Produce. Price. Per unit. Standard.

Whole sale ... 1417 ... 14 3-16 ... 29 13 0 13s. 7d. 250 11 0
Copper ores for sale on Aug. 29.—Betts Cove Ore 658—Union Ore 543—Copper
Regulus 15.—Total, 1216 tons.

COMPANIES REGISTRATION.—The large sum of 21,103/, 10s. was realised by stamps in the registration of companies in the year ending March 31 last.

Notices to Correspondents.

BTAFFORTSHIRE SHFETS—"X. X."—The price quoted for sheets fairly represents the market value for any good ordinake. The price for some brands is 24; that of course, spreads at a question of 9/, 15s. to 24/, would be ridiculous, but still such a range cose calst in sheet in on.

the market value for emp good own and a find \$6.15s. to 24t. would be ridiculous, \$24t ; but, of course, spreads at a quarter than \$1.00 ft. 15s. to 24t. would be ridiculous, but till such a radje coes xist in \$p\$-e.1001.

**Received, -0 J. H. C., 2t ft appears there was unavoidable delay, which may not again occur - "Brader" (Walthamstow) - "W. J." - "N. M." - "F. T." - "Shareholder" (West Chiverton) - "Reader" (Ipswich): Perhaps next week - "M. C. E.' - "A Shareholder" (Neath): The repo t will appear in the Journal in its regular way. For any precise particulars write to the secretary.

MODERANT NOTICE—REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON THE "MINING JOURNAL."—In consequence of the new Postal Convention, which came into operation on July 1, the postage of the Aliman Journal to many countries will be reduced to one fourth. Henceforth the subscription will be 1t. 10s. 4d. per annum (9f fes.), postage included, for the following countries. The amount will, if desired, be collected at the subscriber's residence at the end of each year. The subscription continues until countermanded: "Austria, France, Belgium, Denmark (including Ioeland and the Farce Islands), Egypt, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Heligoland, Italy, Luxemburg, Metherlands, Norway, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Stites, Malta, Turke), Morocco, Tunis, and the Canary Islands. Spain M. 19s. (60 frs.)

AVIS IMPORTANT—AUX ABONNES ETRANGERS DU "MINING JOURNAL."—A cauce de la nouvelle Convention of uprix de l'abonnement du Mining Journal pour bien des pays dont le taux des postes était jusque là bien élevé. A parrir du let Juillet le fix, de l'abonnement est de 80 frs., le port compris, pour l'Autriche, Belgique, France, Danemarck et ses dependances, Romanie, Russie, Servie, Suede, la Suisse, la Tauquie, l'Afrique septentrionale, etc. Le montant, si l'on le veut, sera touche a donneile, la fin de l'an. L'abonnement continuera sauf avis contraire.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 26, 1876.

THE LONGER DAY MOVEMENT.

The Taff Vale Railway Company deserve the thanks of the employers of labour throughout the whole kingdom. In no respect dismayed by the previous unsuccess which in certain quarters has previous unsuccess which in certain quarters has ts to increase the few hours that now go to make attended attempts up 'a day" in leading industries, that company have taken steps which promise every success in that direction. They are the makers of their own rolling-stock, and to the engineers and others engaged in that and certain other departments they have given notice that in that and certain other departments they have given notice that there must be a return to the 10 hours arrangement, which, however, means only 58½ hours a week, or that the wages now paid will be dropped 10 per cent. The notice was received with all the opposition which was looked for at starting. Meetings were held, and unionists and non-unionistsalike protested, with few exceptions, that they would not agree to the new terms in any shape. A General Strike Committee was elected, consisting of 21 members, all selected in due according mostly represented. in due proportion from the three trade societies mostly represented asses of men under notice. From this general a select comes chosen. Four delegates are to be appointed to go through mittee was chosen. out the country to beg for aid in the "carrying on of the struggle," and circulars are to be addressed to those societies not likely to be otherwise reached. All these arrangements were completed on Friday last, and the general manager of the line. Mr. George Fisher. Friday last, and the general manager of the line. Mr. George Fishers, had told the deputations who had before waited upon him conveying the determination to resist the notice to which the men had come, that the company had made up their minds to enforce the terms of their notice. Mr. Fisher had, however, provided for action of a very different character by sections of his workmen than that which was resolved upon by the majority. On the day previous he had posted a notice that on the following Monday the works would be closed to those hands only who decimed the company's be closed to those hands only who declined the company, and would be open to any men who were prepared to accept To the surprise of the chief leaders of the men, when Satur them. them. To the surprise of the chief leaders of the line, when saturday came, and the hands had to practically declare the action they should take, no fewer than 200 of the hands employed at that one of the company's works, known as "The Cathays," passed the time-keeper's office without going to the pay-table. Thereby they signified that their intention was to resume work on Monday at a reduction of 10 per cent. The action of this 200 is the more significant, insanuch as the number who at this yard took up their pay was only 63. It is discreditable but it is no more than former axon. It is discreditable, but it is no more than former rience would lead us to expect, that when the 200 left." The Cathays they were received by certain of their fellow-workpeople who ha determined upon a different course with taunts and threats, which workmen only know how to use without bringing themselves im-mediately within the clutches of the law. All this will prove of but little avail. The considerable number who have resumed work is so large a proportion of the whole at this one works that though that proportion may be reversed at the other the issue may be safely asserted to have been determined. The Taff Vale Railway Company, the Amalgamated Engineers' Society, and the Boiler Makers' Union notwithstanding, must be set down as having practically succeeded, if not in bringing about a return to the 10-hours system at their works, yet in obtaining a money equivalent. The plate-layers in the company's service have before them the option of either working company's service have before them the option of either working three more hours a week—one on Monday and two on Saturday—and submitting to a reduction of 5 per cent, in their wages, or altogether ceasing their connection with the company.

Of course there are difficulties yet to be overcome before Mr. FISHER can be said to have wholly attained his object, but these are bankle of different for working the said to have wholly attained his object, but these are

capable of adjustment, for we cannot believe that any amount of unionist influence will be sufficient to withdraw the 200 from their giance to the new order of things, and if they remain true there be little room for fear. The immediate effect of what is occurring in South Wales will not upon the rest of the country be that which would be followed upon a similar course pursued nearer the centre of the island, but its influence will be great. The needed change though it will not speedly come about, yet is altogether likely to be effected steadily. First one and then another outwork likely to be effected steadily. First one and then another outwork will give way, and then the central stronghold will have to yield to the inevitable. The time over which the campaign is to extend will depend in most part upon the determination or otherwise with he. It is indicative of the firm hold which the operative ror to take. It is indicative of the firm hold which the operative classes keep upon their present short hours that even in the case under review the hands who have not left their employ should have resolved to accept in preference to the 10 hours a reduction in wages to the extent even of 2. in the 11. The struggle must, therefore, be oked upon as like'y to prove severe. Nothing, as it seems to us. likely to prevent its becoming severe but a rapid advance of a is likely even more severe than the present.

If, however, employers whose men are labouring nine hours need an increase in working time, what must be the nece-sities of those whose men are working only eight hours, labouring eight hours moreover, in such an industry as that of coal mining in a district where the seams have been long in course of work, are generally where the seams have been long in course of work, are generally tender, and are mostly annoyed with water. The destruction going on in such pits worked during only one-third of every 24 hours is simply destructive of all profit. Who, therefore, will be surprised that the mineowners of Cannock Chase, in Suth Staffordshire, failing to induce their colliers to labour nine hours a day, even though they should be paid for the extra hour, should have determined to free themselves from an engagement which binds them to the shorter hours? This they have diven they have diven notice. mined to free themselves from an engagement which binds them to the shorter hours? This they have done. They have given notice to abandon what is known as the "Bruningham agreement." For what it may be necessary to do at the expiration of the notice the Unioni-t leaders in Staffordshire are trying-to prepare their men. They are more than ever protesting that by the Union, and the Union alone, the men can maintain their existing "privileges." A Union official, at a meeting upon Cannock Chase last Monday, speaking of the proposed extension of working hours among miners, was "glad

to say that in the Darlaston district the men had by a unanimous vote decided not to work more than eight hours. It was important that what they had got they should keep. The men had been asked to work an extra hour per day to assist trade, and the masters said if the men would work that hour, for which they would be paid, it would relieve them of some of the dead working expenses, and they could make a profit. He could not see it, because if a man had only 40 hours' work per week for his men, working nine hours a day instead of eight would not relieve him. He must lessen the cost of production." Of course, and what greater cost at a colliery than that incidental to the wages paid to the colliers. These it is proposed by the Staffordshire colliery owner to reduce by lengthening the hours worked, and when he lengthens the hours worked he will at the same time be largely increasing, as we have already intimated, the other great items of cost incidental to the carrying on of his pits. We have no doubt of the result which will follow upon the notice which the colliery proprietors in question have lecided not to work more than eight hours. on of his pits. We have no dount of the result which will follow upon the notice which the colliery proprietors in question have given; our only surprise is that the notice should not have been earlier served. When the time arrives for the settlement of a new working scheme the Unionists in Staffordshire will find themselves no more effective to work prolonged and serious mischief than are the Unionists who have done their best to bring about a different issue at Cardiff than that which we are happy to be able to indicate.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Several of the principal railway companies have issued the usual half-yearly reports to their shareholders as to the receipts of their respective undertakings, and these afford reliable data for judging of the trade of the principle centres of industry during that period. There is scarcely a line of any importance which has not materially felt the effect of the unparalleled stagnation in the iron and coal trades; and although in some instances, in consequence of the increase in the passenger traffic and stringent economy in expenditure the directors are enabled to announce nearly the average dividend the mineral and traffic receipts show most marked decreases, and have materially affected dividends.

have materially affected dividends.

The most prominent is that which occurred upon the Midland line, where the receipts from mineral traffic alone fell off during the half-year ending June 36 by no less a sum than 72,262L, or an average of 1500L a week. The directors principally account for this serious decline in one of their most prolific sources of income by the unfortunate strike which lasted for many weeks in the North Derbyshire and the South Yorkshire colliery districts. The directors also say that the receipts from the merchandise traffic generally have also been seriously affected by the depression which has so generally prevailed in the traffic of the country. There was, however, a gross increase from all sources of no less than 117.195L. has so generally prevailed in the traffic of the country. There was, however, a gross increase from all sources of no less than 117,195l., but from this must be deducted the 72,262l. decrease from minerals, the net increase being 44,933l. With a sum of 20,659l. brought forward from the previous half-year, the amount available for dividend is 978,328l. which allows the usual guaranteed dividends and a dividend of 2l. 10s. upon the ordinary 10tl. shares of the company. The directors state that the merchandise traffic is improving and the proving a state that the merchandise traffic is improved. ing, and there is reasonable hope for such to continue. Having regard to the general depression of trade, the receipts of the London and North-Western Company for the past half-year have been satisfactory, amounting to 1,326 179t, which, together with a balance of 39043'. from the previous half-year, gives a disposable sum of 1,365222'. for dividend, or a 6 per cent dividend upon the original shares of the company, and carrying 40,000'. to the credit of the nex shares of the company, and carrying 49,000% to the credit of the next half. There was an increase on the passenger traffic as compared with the corresponding half-year of 18,090%, but only 8333% upon the goods and mineral traffic, the latter being by far the principal source of revenue, the receipts being from goods and mineral 2,646,815%, as against 1,710,376% from passengers. There can be no doubt had the goods and mineral traffic been in an average state of prosperity an increase of at least 1 per cent, would have been fairly earned. The directors of the Great Northern state that the traffic receipts during the past six months do not exhibit the progressive rate of increase which has hitherto been maintained. The com-mercial depression and general dulness of trade, together with the strike of many weeks duration, have seriously affected the business of the company in all departments; notwithstanding this, the balance available for dividend, after providing preference dividends, is 207,500, which allows dividends to the company of the compa is 207,599..., which allows a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. upon the ordinary shares of the company. The decrease upon the mineral traffic as compared with the corresponding half-year was 4244... and the general merchandise traffic of 3760.—the increase upon passenger traffic being only 4859L, notwithstanding no less than 681,000 more persons were carried. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company have also suffered from the extreme depression of trade, although there are circumstances surrounding the company which gave the directors reason to be satisfied with their position, and enabled them to recommend a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. upon the ordinary share capital of the company. There had been an excess of traffic upon the half-year of no less than 31,8632, but the whole of this had been absorbed by the additional cost of reaching a statement, which required more evaluation, then they but the whole of this had been absorbed by the additional cost of working, a statement which required more explanation than the Chairman of the company seems to have afforded the shareholders. There has also been a most serious falling off in the mineral traffic of the North-Eastern Company, amounting to 55,2744 during the past half-year, and in goods of 59284. The total receipts for the past half-year were 3,002,7024, as compared with 3,142,2454, for the corresponding period of last year, the decrease being entirely due to the falling off in the mineral and goods traffic. The directors of the Bristol and Exeter Company present their final report to the share-Bristol and Exeter Company present their final report to the share-holders, their system being now amalgamated with the Great Western Company. Their report extends over seven months, during holders, their system being now amalgamated with the Great Western Company. Their report extends over seven months, during which period they have earned, after paying of preference st.ck, &c., 57.5704., or equal to a 6 per cent dividend upon the ordinary share capital of the company. The directors of the Taff Vale Company, probably the chief mineral line in the kingdom, as it is one of the best paying, announce the usual dividend of 10 per cent, and a bonus of 1 per cent. The directors are, however, about entering upon a struggle with their workmen which will probably materially affect future dividends. Mr. Fisher, the general manager, has officially stated that either a 10 per cent, reduction must take place officially stated that either a 10 per cent, reduction must take placin the wages of the whole of the workmen, or the nine hours sys tem must be resumed. The man positively decline to accept either proposition, and a strike is imminent, although the directors say they are prepared for any emergence. they are prepared for any emergency, and consequently insist upon their demand, which they regard as one of principle, and which, if successful, will undoubtedly soon be followed by other companies

and large employers of labour.

The Great Western Railway Company, which has now no less than 2029 miles open, having smalgamated with the Bristol and Exeter, the South Devon, Cornwall, and other lines, has not yet issued its half-yearly report. This arises from the voluminous accounts and the commendable manner in which the fullest details are given the shareholders. The total receipts of the past balf are given the shareholders. The total receipts of the past half-year were, however, 3.356.5535., as against 3,279,291L for the corre-sponding half-year of 1875. The increase in favour of the past half-year is, therefore, 81,774L, or some 3000L a week. The dividend declared for the corresponding half of 1875 was 33 per cent, so that shareholders may reasonably expect an equal dividend upon this

Regarded as a whole, the receipts of the principal lines of the country must be looked upon as satisfactory, more so than expected considering the great depression which has existed throughout the whole period over which the returns extend. The capital accounts of some of the companies have been materially increased durin the past half-year, which has materially affected dividends, the increased preference shares swallowing up revenue possibly earned by the original line. There is an evident disposition on the part of the di-rectors of some of our principal lines to continue this increase of preference shares, in the hope that the extension of their under takings may ultimately prove remunerative by the expansion of trade, but caution must be exercised in this direction if due regard be had to the interests of original shareholders. The returns prove that railways as a whole are safe and legitimate channels for capi-

talists, and when conducted with due care and economy yield in

OUR COAL ABROAD.

OUR COAL ABROAD.

There seems now every probability that our coal exports will at hibit this year a large increase when the tables for the whole of 150 come to be made up. Thus, in July we exported 1.562.377 for our coal, as compared with 1.545.263 tons in July, 1875, and 1.30260 tons in July, 1874. In the seven months ending July 31 this reaction in the corresponding period of 1875, and 7.474.195 for in the corresponding period of 1874. In the first seven months of this reactions in the corresponding period of 1874. In the first seven months of this reactions are seven months of this reaction of 1874. In the first seven months of this reaction of 1874. In the first seven months of this reaction of 1874. In the first seven months of this reaction of 1874. In the first seven months of this reaction of 1874. In the first seven months of this reaction of 1874. In the first seven months of this reaction of 1874. In the first seven months of this reaction of 1874. In the first seven months of this reaction of 1874. In the first seven months of this reaction of 1874. In the foreign of 1886.245 tons, against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons, against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons, against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons, against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons, against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons against 1.825,077 tons in the foreign of 1886.245 tons against 1.825,077 tons in the corresponding period of 1874. In the first seven months of this year coal was also shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the fursional was also shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the fursional trade to the extent of 1.986,245 tons, against 1,825,077 tons in the first seven months of 1875, and 1,768,927 tons in the first seven months of 1874. It follows that in one form or other coal—the months of 1874. It follows that in one form or other coal—the trade our shores in the first seven months of this year to the extent of 11,039,699 tons or at the rate of 18 925,193 tons per annum. The follows are, of course, conjectural at present, but it also 11,039,699 tons or at the rate of 18 925,198 tons per annum. They last figures are, of course, conjectural at present, but it appears thighly probable that they will be substantially realised. Tappear exports of coal from our shores in 1866 were 9.953.712 tons, and in 1856 5,879,779 tons. At this rate the exports will have thus nearly doubled during the last 10 years. While they will have nearly increasing at the same rate for the next 10 years, they would amount in 1886 to no less than 27,896,634 tons—a total which cannot be garded as inconsiderable. Even now somewhere about 16 per est of the annual coal production of Great Britain is consumed either on the seas or over the seas. on the seas or over the seas.

on the seas or over the seas.

The decline which has taken place in the price of our coal during the last 12 months has no doubt had a tendency to increase the consumption of it. That this decline has been by no means unimprice will be at once seen in the fact that the 9.653.455 tons exported in the constant of this ways were valued at 5.072 0.072. will be at once seen in the fact that the 9.053,454 tons exported in the first seven months of this year were valued at 5.072,937L, while he 7.742.472 tons exported in the first seven months of 1875 were raised at 5.380,553L. But after making every allowance for every obsectire continuation of the conclusion that the real cause for the continual—or almost continual—increase in the foreign demand for our coal is the constant progress of steam nows and steam navigation all over the world. The coal production of various countries is growing, but their steam power and their steam shipping enterprise are growing in a still more rapid ratio, and heave they are fain to draw upon us for larger and larger supplies of cal. This is especially the case with France—a country to which oursel they are fain to draw upon us for larger and larger supplies of eal. This is especially the case with France—a country to which our eal shipments have been increasing at an extraordinarily rapid rate of late. In July we sent the French 262.921 tons of coal, as empewith 221,742 tons in July, 1875, and 210,678 tons in July, 1874, with in the first seven months of this year the aggregate shipmens was 1,897 999 tons against 1,502,773 tons in the first seven months of 155 and 1,328,279 tons in the first seven months of 1874. and 1,050,270 to firm the three have been moving on of late at the rate of 3,000,000 tons per annum, while 20 years since, when they week porting our black diamonds to the extent of only about 1,0000 tons per annum, the French reproached themselves for he pendent upon us in the by no means unimportant matter of their

Having regard to the great progress which our coal exports him mayle during the last 10 years, and to the probability that they will present a still further increase, there appears little room for doubting that the production of the new collieries which have been opened out in Great Britain during the last two or three years will be readily disposed of. The depression observable for the presenting manufacturing industry of the country may have reduced consumption for a time, but this depression is not likely to endure forms.

THE NEW TRADE UNION ACT.—An important alteration is mile in the recent Act (39 and 40 Vict. c. 22) as to the definition of "Take Unions." It is now declared that the term "Trade Unions." Unions." It is now declared that the term "Trade Union" mean any combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating relations between workmen and masters, or between work and workmen, or between masters and masters, or for imposing a strictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business whethe such combination would or could not, if the principal A-thad and been passed, have been deemed to have been an unlawful combined tion by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in retain of trade. By the 9th section in the Act a person under the age of 21, but above the age of 16, may be a member of a Trade Union miss provision be made in the rules to the contrary, and may, so the rules, enjoy all the rights of a member, except as provi-may execute all instruments but is not to be a member of mittee of management, trustee, or treasurer of the Trade Union.

SHIPMENT OF EXPLOSIVES .- A correspondence has taken plan between Mr. W. C. Homersham, C.E., and the Customs authorize with reference to the shipment of explosives, and the Cumi-sioners of Customs have informed Mr. Homersham that all goods! an explosive nature, as defined by the Explosive Act, 1875, as a quired by law to be duly entered and cleared before shipment

ASCENT OF STREP GRADIENTS BY LOCOMOTIVES.-The internious method of hauling railway trains up inclines, invented by M. H. HANDYSIDE, and consisting in running a locomotive a shift distance in advance of the train, then scotching it, and having the state of the train, then scotching it, and having the state of the train, then scotching it as the state of the train, then scotching it as the state of the train, then scotching it as the state of the train, then scotching it as the state of the train. cistance in advance of the train, then scotching it, and hading as train by means of a wire rope, repeating the process until the up of the incline is reached, has frequently been referred to in up Mining Journal, and in to-day's Supplement will be found the port of an interesting and valuable series of experiments make the High Peak Railway, in Derbyshire. The trial appears this been in every way successful, and will, no doubt, tend to the som extensive adoption of the invention.

THE ROBEY MINING ENGINES.—The compactness and efficient of the Robey Mining Engines have frequently been noted in Mining Journal, and an opportunity is now afforded for inset them in London, the firm having set up two or three by sample at their new offices. 117. Cannon-street. They are worthy of examination by those seeking motive power, as a important improvements have been introduced, not the let markable of these being an ingenious and simple indexed any plate, by the use of which the engines can be set to work wit degree of expansion in less than a minute, the pointer infined the degree to the greatest nicety. The boilers have also herfore ther strengthened, so that they can be worked at a higher press and more work thus obtained from an engine of a given number. power. A new and strong, though very sensitive, gore likewise been affixed, so that the engines in their presentations. really leave nothing to be desired. An illustrated one or two of the engines will be given in next week's Joseph

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The demand for first coal has been comparatively limited at Boston, and no sales of its portance have been reported. English and Scotch coal has he ever, been taken at Boston in retail lots. In Cumberland (high land) coal there has been no change at Boston; gas coal quiet, as all the leading gas companies are well supplied. cite coal has been dull at Biston; the retail prices of arb range from \$6½ to \$7 per ton; large lots are obtainable at 50 to 50 cents per ton less. The total production of anthratic Pennsylvania to July 29 this year amounted to 8 943 800 ton. 9.412.856 tons in the corresponding period of 1875, shorease of 469.056 tons this year. The production of hit in Penn-ylvania to July 29 this year amounted to 1 against 2,058 860 tons in the corresponding period of 1875, a decrease of 74,950 tons this year. Some 20 miles of ste bave been contracted for for the Atlantic, Mississippi, and 0 road. American iron rails have been quoted at the works road. American iron rails have been quoted at the works at set to \$45 per ton currency. Old iron rails have made \$21 to \$22 pt ton currency. Six railway, canal, and mining companies, containing the production and transportation of anthracite coal, have been fet

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along time in combination to reduce production and maintain prices, along time in combination to reduce production and maintain prices. The Lebigh Valley Railroad having recently exceeded its proportionate production, disputes ensued, causing the formal dissolution in the coal combination on Tuesday. A decrease in coal prices is of the coal combination on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other until in New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with other maintain New York on Tuesday for the Reading Railroad with the New York of the Reading Railr The disruption gives general satisfaction.

MINING NOTES FROM NORTH WALES.

paring the last few years no marked progress has been made in paring the lead ores of several important districts in North derstolling the other hand, several mines that at one time paid sles, whilst, on the other lead was much lower in price than it now cellent dividends when lead was much lower in price than it now have been closed. The water has been the main source of stop-Wales, whiles, our coefficient dividends when lead was much lower in price than it now excellent dividends. The water has been the main source of stopishave been closed. The water has been the main source of stopishave been closed. The water has been the main source of stopishave been closed. The water has been the main source of stopishave what it should not be overcome, as it is at very large coltist reason why it should not be overcome, as it is at very large coltist reason why it should not be overcome, as it is at very large coltist reason where it is more overpowering than can be the case in lead liries where it is more overpowering than can be the case in lead liries. What appears to be necessary to the successful working of mines devery possible contingency that can arise. Where that has oming every possible contingency that can arise. Where that has been done success has, as a rule, been the result, but many places been done success has, as a rule, been the result, but many places been done success has, as a rule, been the result, but many places been done success has, as a rule, been the result, but many places been done success has, as a rule, been the result, but many places been done success has, as a rule, been the result, but many places been dark given been standing for a long time, places and the water has been done success has, as a rule, been thoreat characteristic has been done would expect. In Montgomeryshire the Van maintain it, which traverses the output is certainly by no means on large as one would expect. In Montgomeryshire the Van maintain it, which traverses the output is certainly by no means on large as one would expect. In Montgomeryshire the Van maintain it. The Muera has been doing well, but not equal to what it did a few years fall of lodes rich in ore, the great Minera vein, in fact, coinciding with a fault which traverses the Donbighshire are traversed by faults and fault which traverses the Donbighshire coal field from the suthers to the north-west. Between those two points dedoubt but there are variance deposits of ore yet to be worked.
In Finishire there is room for very great improvement, and that
is could be easily effected we heard on all sides during a visit
to a few days since. All that is required, as before stated, is
ital to drain several mines, when good returns would be quickly mile a few may expend mines, when good returns would be quickly obtained. To some extent it is said, this is about to be done, the Dimmol Bring Company, it is said, having contracted for tunnelling and driving levels in two or three mines for the purpose of drawing of the water. This is to be done by a company who, paying for the work, will be entitled to a certain royalty on the ore raised. Rosson was at one time a paying mine, and there was drawn from it in 1868 no less than 420 tons of ore, which contained 3370 ozs. of silver, and it is understood that it is to be drained and opened eat in connection with the adjoining mine. North Hendra appears to have been doing very well, but is evidently capable of still further development, so some new winding machinery is about to be pation. The tirent Fron Fownog has passed into the hands of a fresh company, so that with the capital everything looks favourable, and under Captain Wasley's management there is scarcely a doubt but what the mine will well repay those who have invested in it. Fron Hall United is another of the mines that is showing symptoms of viality and strength, and an extensive addition is about to be made to the plant in the shape of a 60-inch Cornish engine with boiler, and a pair of winding engines, with capstan and head gearing. This looks as if hu-iness on an extensive scale is intended. And the propects are certainly in every way encouraging; Mr. Edwards the tresurer of the county, is the secretary, and Mr. Cottingham the aggineer. Under the able and energetic management of Capt. Prior to about so the patience of the shareholders will doubtless before long be rewarded by a dividend. The men have been driving out to the east was searched by a dividend. The men have been driving out to the east was searched by a dividend. The men have been driving out to the east was searched by a dividend. The men have been driving out to the east was searched by a dividend. The men have been driving out to the east captary and men to the men have been driving out To some extent it is said this is about to be done, the anded by a dividend. The men have been driving out to the east dwest. The lodes improve. Everything appears to favour the sw that the Denbighshire will be one of the finest mining properin the district, and will well repay the shareholders.

short distance from Mold is the old Cathole Mines, but more
muly known as the Mold Mines. The place has undergone some
situdes, and at one time looked as if it was about to be made

a good property, of which, during a visit some time since we to it, it appeared to have all the elements. It has been standfor some time, but it is understood that it will be opened out re long under favourable anspices. At Bryn Hall, which is
er the management of Capt. Cottingham, everything is going on the tax canable, and some very good discoveries have recently been
that canable that the greatly increase the confidence of the comade that cannot fail to greatly increase the confidence of the compainties value of the mine. The Pant-y-Mwyn Mine has import very much, and a fine discovery of lead has been made. In Alyn is stopped, although the mine is not only good but the formerly worked was of a very rich character. Like many more, wever, in the same district, it can be made to pay well. The me managers in the district, with sufficiency of capital to put awn the necessary pumping and other machinery. There was a moon, however, a few days ago that it was likely to be taken to a company. There are some two or three other mines in the intshire field that are looking better than they did, still the out-tis notes large as it might be by a long way, for the quantity in hat cannot fail to greatly increase the confidence of the com initiative field that are looking better than they did, still the outit is not so large as it might be by a long way, for the quantity in
it was actually less than it was in 1868, whilst the price at the
lilywell sales was 5% per ton higher in the former year than in the
iter. Consequently, with the present price of lead and ore, minestaphid a few years ago should now make much heavier returnsishald also not be overlooked that whilst our consumption of
id is increasing our imports for the first half of the present year
was declined. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that not
live will the present value of lead be maintained, but that prices
ill advance.

Collieries are in much greater favour with capitalists than lead sheries are in much greater ravour with capitalists unan lean sea, and there does not appear to be any great difficulty in forma a company to take to any really legitimate concern, although profits of late have been remarkably small, whilst there is constitutionally with the workmen. The North Wales coal field may add to be a coal field may add to be a coal field may add to be a coal field may apply the coal field may add to be a coal field may apply the coal field m thuble with the workmen. The North Wales coal field may did be confined to the counties of Flint, for the entire yield stwo or three little pits in Anglesea does not reach 100 tons a. The Flintshire field, as at present worked, is a small one, here is no question but what there are valuable beds below the feel Sandstone in the direction of the dip of the strata, and for to Cheshire. Indeed, geologists say that the coal formation intshire continues on to Lancashiva and Cheshire. At Queens. on to Lancashire and Cheshire. At Queens Backley, in the Mold district, and along the estuary of the De some very extensive collieries, the seams being at a mode i from the surface, and some of them of excellent quality. Mold, there is about the best cannel to be

ay part of the kingd on. According to the assay of Dr. A. Fyfe carly camel yields a larger quantity of gas than the Wigan lel. The proportions are — Wigan camel, 12,010 cubic feet per Lesswood curly camel, 14,230 ft, per ton.

but the most important venture made in North Wales was the ing of a shaft close to the Dee, at Bugillt, where shifting sand water had to be encountered, so that the men had to work short is in diving-bell dresses. Mr. Woodhouse, however, succeeded, a 20-ft, shaft was sunk te the coal, and the Buttersfield Colliery was about the most important in the counter. A very fair busing about the most important in the counter. was ann't was sunk to the coal, and the Buttersheld colliery washut the most important in the county. A very fair busishing done here, having for the first time obtained a contract bundon and North-Western R illway Company for a supply country coal. One of Burrow's and Flint's patent tipplers are it down, so that there are all the necessary adjuncts for doing

Colliery, formerly worked by a limited company afterwards taken by Mr. Johnson, is now standing, the effort to akitata profit having failed. The railway company have-scured wagons; the whole have been placed on a locked siding. This ma of the many proofs we have recently had as to the difficulties reading the working of collieries at the present time when prices

are so very low, and the competition consequently far keener the

Near to the county town. Fint, there is one colliery, about the only one the district can boat of, consequently there is a very fair market at home for a good deal of the produce. The business doing at it has improved of late, the company being in a position to supply the lead and chemical works in the neighbourhood, some of the latter in particular (such as Muspratt's) being on a very extensive scale, and consuming very large quantities of coal. There are very few collieries in the neighbourhood of Holywell so well known for its gushing well, with its assumed healing properties, as well as for its lead mines. The one, however, that has been at work for some time—the Englefield Colliery—has come to grief, and is now being wound-up by liquidation, and Mr. Jones, the original proprietor, has again taken it into his own hands, and it is quite probable that he will wake it you.

ill make it pay. Queensferry, six miles or so from Chester, is a small shipping place for coal from the pits in the immediate neighbourhood of which there are several, as well as from the Aston Hall, near Hawarden, and of which Mr. Gladstone, the late Premier, is the lessor, There is also a line from the latter to the London and North-Western Railis also a time from the latter to the London and North-Western Autway at Queensferry. At the latter the Eleanor Colliery is doing much better than it did some time since before it changed hands; it is now the property of a large chemical company at Connah's Quay, which, of course, takes its supplies of fuel from its own pits. Mr. F. Thompson has taken the Queensferry Colliery entirely into his own hands, having separated from his brother, and is working the asymptotic poly, doing telerably well considering the state of trade

own hands, having separated from his brother, and is working the new pits only, doing tolerably well considering the state of trade generally. The A-ton Hall Company are rather slack of business so far as regards coal, but are doing very well in bricks. The clay raised in the pits is of excellent quality, producing bricks perfectly white, and for which there is an excellent demand for Liverpool and other places for the facing of buildings, public and private. In what is known as the Buckley Mountain there are several collieries and large brick and tile works, there being almost unlimited supplies of fire-clay. The Buckley Colliery is doing very well, and is paying very well it is said. The coal is an excellent quality for steam purp ises, and considerable quantities are being sent to Holyhead for the use of the steam packets at that place. The Little Mountain, in the same locality, is turning out something like 500 tons of coal a-day, but the men are putting in only four or fire days a week. The proprietors of the Little Mountain Coal, Iron, and Clay Company are putting down new machinery and opening out a new

of coal a-day, but the men are putting in only four or are all awweek. The proprietors of the Little Mountain Coal, Iron, and Clay Company are putting down new machinery and opening out a new nit, which will add materially to their producing power. Near to Buckley borings are being made through the New Red Sandstone for the purpose of proving the measures, as it is intended, if all is found right, to open out an extensive coal field of some 1400 or 1500 acres. The Flint-bire coal field, it may be said, extends along the estuary of the Dee to the Point of Aire, a distance of about 15 miles, being in some places very narrow and broken by faults. Mostyn is almost the extreme point where coal is worked, and in all probability is the first place in North Wales where coal was raised. Pennant, in bis account of the collieries of Flintshire, states that there is documentary evidence to show that the coal seams of Mostyn were worked bis account of the collieries of Flintshire, states that there is documentary evidence to show that the coal seams of Mostyn were worked in the time of Edward III, and from a work published in 1784, entitled "A Tour in Wales," we are told that coal was sent from Mostyn to Dublin and the eastern parts of Ireland. However, there are several collieries there at the present time, as well as some blast-furnaces, but business is very far from active. The Hunner Colliery, owing to differences between the men and Sir George Elliot the lease, has here closed for the present. It is expected, however, that Lord Hanmer, the lessor, who took possession on the 12th inst, will work it on his own account, and so keep the workmen going. The West Mostyn Colliery Company, of which Col. Shakespeare is the chairmun have got down to the 9ft coal at a depth of 100 yards. The shaft is 15 feet in diameter, and tubbed down about 50 yards. The company are going down still lower to another seam, and have got down a few yards with the second shaft, but have been stooped

got down a few yards with the second shaft, but have been stopped ne water. A couple of pumps one of Tanzye Brothers and one arforth's, is about to be put down, when the work of sinking will be resumed.

The iron trade does not appear to be at all brisk in North Wales, or the Mostyn Coal and Iron Company have blown out their two trnaces, whilst the men belonging to the colliery are working

From the little shipping places at Connah's Quay and Queensferry Spanish ore has recertly arrived, a cargo having arrived the day we were there from Santander. It is sent into Staffordshire, and some of it into the Wrexbam district. Coal is also been shipped from Queensferry to Barrow for some of the works at that place. Taltogether, it may be said that the coal trade of North Wales good, to say the least, as it is in most other parts of the kingdom.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Aug. 24. -To say that the week, so far as mining generally is concerned, has been an uneventful one is not to be very original, but as things go it is tolerably satisfactory. If matters will not get better, it is at least some consolation to know they are no worse. And

that is the most and the best we can at present say.

The enquiry into the causes of the fatal tonite explosion at West Basset has been resumed, and concluded without any definite verdict. Dr. Foster, her Majesty's Inspector, attended the adjourned inquest, and the investigation was thorough and exhaustive. It was distinctly stated in evidence by the brother of the deceased man, who was working with him at the time of the explosion, that the tonite explosion while it was being forced down with an iron bear and only a product of the explosion. exploded while it was being forced down with an iron bar, no cup whatever being used, and this the witness stated had been done in reliance on one of the rules for the use of this explosive, which states:—"There is no danger whatever in loading a bore hole or mine so long as the cap and primer are not inserted. The ordinary car-tridges may be cut or broken up, and rammed in with a metal or other rammer as tight as possible if the charges and holes do not other rammer as tight as possible if the charges and holes do not agree, but the primer with the cap should always be put in easily."
The coroner and the jury alike believed this rule to be misleading, and Dr. Foster, while concurring in this view, explained the curious fact that the use of an iron bar on an explosive had not been contemplated by the Act of Parliament. The Act forbade the putting down of the first layer of tamping with an iron bar, but it said nothing about outting in an explosive with such a bar. It might be thing about putting in an explosive with such a bar. It might be inferred that the restriction applying to the one applied to the other, but it was not distinctly stated, otherwise the witness who haddone so would be liable to prosecution. Although he disapproved of the instructions contained in the poster, he thought that proper instructions should be issued generally amongst the workmen in connection with explosives. Mr. Mackie, who represented the Tonite Company at the inquest, made an exhaustive defence of the qualities of tonite as specified by the company, and remarked that only one accident had previously occurred in connection with it. He attributed the present fatality to the force brought to bear in driving the explosive in. The violent friction to which the first piece had been subjected had caused it to ignite; it continued burn-ing slowly until the second piece was inserted, when it, naturally enough, exploded. The jury were, as we have stated, unable to arrive at any verdict, but it is stated that they considered "regulations" for use had emanated from the company, and so strong was the conviction of their impropriety that, despite a promise on the part of

the representative of the company that they should in future be clearer, a verdict of man-laughter was proposed, and received support. The British Archæelogical Association have been holding their annual congress this year in Cornwall, and during the past week have made a pretty extensive acquaintance with the antiquities of the county. Singularly, ancient mining except in sundry allusions to the days of the Phœnician tin trade, has been almost wholly

ignored in their proceedings.

A promising member of one of our leading mining and smelting families has been removed at an early age, and almost subdenly, by death—Mr. J. B. Bolitho, son of Mr. T. S. Bolitho, and son-in-law of another great commercial magnate of the West—Mr. John Michael Williams. He contested St. Ives unsuccessfully at the last

They are plucky people who in these days will initiate and persevere with new mining adventures, especially in what in the course of time has become an extinct mining district. And such one to shareholders was the Great Wheal Eleanor, North Blycey, near More onhampstead, and on the north-eastern flank of Dartmoor. They have an extensive sett in easy granite ground, with several well-defined lodes. On Monday nearly 50 shareholders visited the mine, for the purpose of inspecting the newly-creeted machinery. Considering the mine has only been in existence a little over twelve mine, for the purpose of inspecting the newly-erected machinery. Considering the mine has only been in existence a little over twelve months, the business like appearance of the whole arrangements was highly creditable to the management. The new engine, working for the first time, was smoothly driving 23 heads of stamps, well supplied with capital tinstone. The resident agent, Capt. John Tredinnick, showed the party over the mine, explaining the various processes, and answering the numerous questions put to him in a manner which was exceedingly satistactory to the shareholders. One thing greatly to the advantage of the mine is its situation at the foot of agreat hill. A little below the mouth of the lowest adit the surface works have been laid out, with plenty of level land for extending the dressing-floors, or erecting of extra machinery. The mine is only two miles, moreover, from the railway station, and is in the midst of a well mineralised district. The tinstone on the mine is of very good quality. The company have had much uphill work to contend with, and are now pluckily fighting against the depression in mining generally. Their success would revive mining in one of the oldest centres.

Arrangements for re-working the Perran Iron Mines are now in active progress, and it is hoped that ere long they will be in active and permanent work. Mr. R behuck is now engaged in completing the necessary financial details. The quantity of ore is enormous, and Mr. Bessemer has testified to its quality. The promoters state that they can sell the ore at 11s. 61. a ton, realising a profit of 3s. per ton. The costs of this ton are said to be—royalty, per ton, 6d.; average cost of getting, 3s.; general charges, 1s. 64.; and carriage to port, 3s. 64.: total cost, 8s. 6d.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Aug. 23.—There is no general improvement in the Coal and Iron Trades. The shipments of steam coal continue on a good scare, at most of the works in Northumberland are fully employed. Durham some of the gas coal works are also pretty well employed but the demand for house coal is very moderate and infirm, at the demand are in an hatter demand, while prices still ha The shipments of steam coal continue on a good scale, and but the demand for house coal is very moderate and infirm, and manufactory coals are in no better demand, while prices still have a downward tendency, although it is hardly possible that they can be further reduced. In the Darham miners' arbitration case some progress has been made. The accountants appointed by the arbitrators have ascertained that the average price of coals in Darham at the present time is 10d, per ton below the selling price at the time the last arbitration was settled, when an award was made of 7 per cent on the wages. At the Wood Memorial Hall, on Saturday, the coalowners of Northumberlan I, presided over by Mr. H. Taylor, received a deputation from the Miners' Association on the subject of the alternative submitted to them by the owners on the previous Saturday—namely, to consent to the introduction of the Welch Saturday—namely, to consent to the introduction of the Welch system of paying for round coal, or to accept a reduction of 20 per cent. Mr. Burt, M.P., who headed the deputation, announced the decision of the Association arrived at to consent to the proposed reduction being referred to arbitration. The coalmasters agreed to the proposal, and chose Mr. G. B. Foster and Mr. J. B. Simpson to

On Tuesday at Middlesborough there was an average gathering of gentlemen connected with the iron and coal trades. The tone of the market was quiet, and there was little inclination to do business,

On Ruesias at Middlesborough there was an average gathering of the market was quiet, and there was little inclination to do business, though a few enquiries were reported for pig-iron for the autumn and winter months. Though the financial difficulties of the district are to some extent smoothed over, it is feared they are not entirely gone, and adverse rumours have been again current within the last few days. Meetings have been held in the case of Messrs. T. Vaughan and Co. and another firm, and it is anticinated that satisfactory arrangements will be come to. There is likely to be some improvement in the iron roll trade if the Welsh makers do not succeed in running Cleveland out of the market in respect of price. Work has been taken at a lower figure to the extent of even fs. per ton in South Vales. A few good orders placed in the North of En land at the present time when everything is so low would put a new face on things, for many rail manufacturers being so long without work have almost lost hope. The price ranging about 64 is burley remunerative, generally specking, for heavy rails. Plates and bars remain pretty much in the same condition. There is every little demand. The quotations for pig from are—No 1.49s; No. 3, 46s. 61.; No. 4 forge, 42s. Messrs, Rustion, Dixon, and Co. have had a me ting with their creditors, who have accepted 3s. in 11. The market closed flatter than it commenced, owing to the bills of one or two firms in the district having been lately returned.

The Consett Iron Company report to be submitted to the meeting on Saturday shows a profit for the year of 86,2571 2s. 3d. The directors recommend that this be applied as follows:—In meeting the interim dividend of 7s. 6d. per share paid on Feb. 15, 20,7002; in extinguishing the special expenditure on blast furnors recomtruction, new brickworks, and Westwood Schools, 17.7824, 15s. 7d; in paying dividend of 15s. per share 41,4004; in carrying forward an undivided profit of 37d. 6s. 4d.; making atotal undivided profit of 34t,45sl. 1 s. decre

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Aug. 24.-Lead mining in Derbyshire has not undergone any maor to have increased. Limited companies have not taken root in not to have increased. the lead districts, as they have done in many others, whilst a good many mines that have been opened out by persons with limited capital have been speedily abandoned and left standing. Some alteration, no doubt, would take place were there railway accommodation to open out districts where lead is being worked even at the present time. A proposal to that effect has been made on one or two occasions, but it appears a line connecting any two towns of importance or reaching a main system, would be most costly, owing to the nature of the country that would have to be passed through. Still, there are other things that might be expected besides lead, for there is plenty of limestone, so that bringing together the lead and coal distric's of Derbyshire one would think could not fail to be advantageous to both. The demand for house could have not materially altered, and is still very quiet for the season, whilst prices are very low.

The proposed winding-up of the Industrial Coal and Iron Company

by liquidation shows that the affair is in anything but a healthy state. The company first purchased a colliery near Caesterfield, and then commenced sinking to the Silkstone coal near to Handsworth Woodhouse, a few miles from Sheffield, the expenses attending which have been very heavy. The concern, according to one of the directors, have been very heavy. The concern, according to one of the directors, has been going down for some time, and it is somewhat singular that the promoter, the Chairman at the last meeting and most of the directors, belonged to the unfortunate Silkstone Fall Company, and had the qualifying shares given to them by the vendors.

The Iron Trade is steady, some of the foundries being fairly off for

orders, whilst the make of pig is about the same as it has been.

If Sheffield business is still in a depresse 1 state in several branches, and in but comparatively few are the men fully employed on trade which can be called brisk. The works employed in rolling heavy armour plates continue to turn out large quantities of them, both for the home and foreign Governments, but there is only a moderate output of ordinary boiler plates and sheets. Not much is being done in ordinary rails, whilst the Bessemer mills are kept well going. Makers of malleable iron castings are amongst the few who have been doing anything well. But malleable iron can now be cast, not

only to be equal in finish to steel, but in all other essentials as well, and at a much less cost. It is for these reasons no doubt that the demand for malleable castings has increased as it has done. Messrs. Crowley and Son is the great firm employed in their production, and nothing can exceed the fineness and finish of some of the work turned out. Cast-steel is in very great request, and cutlery is even still more so, many of the workmen being able to put in little more than half time. Preparations are being made for manufacturing the Patent Universal Spring for railway and other carriages, which is brought out by a company, and with every prospect of success. The spring can be sold at a much less price than those made in Belgium, and promises to put them out of the market altogether. The collieries have not been busy, but there is a fair tonnage of hard coal being sent away. Owing to the feast at Barnsley very little was done during the first three days of the week at the collieries and ironworks in the neighbourhood of that town, but owing to the state of trade this has caused little or no inconvenience.

A largely attended meeting of the shareholders of the Shirland Colliery of the South Yorkshire Miners was held in Sheffield, whereat Mr. Holmes, of Methley, read a voluminous report detailing the disastrous position of the undertaking, which would require something like 100,000. further expenditure to make it remunerative. The colliery was purchased three years ago for 70,000., and has never paid. A levy of 6d. per week per member on all lodges was suggested, but the meeting adjourned in order to consult the debenture holders. Unless capital can be raised the colliery will cease working.

A contrast to the working of most limited companies in the iron and steel trade is furnished by the report of Samuel Fox and Co., Stocksbridge, Sheffield. It shows that the profit made during the year is 28,0000., which, with the balance from last year, makes a only to be equal in finish to steel, but in all other essentials as

Stocksbridge, Sheffield. It shows that the profit made during the year is 28,000l., which, with the balance from last year, makes a total of 43,000l. After a dividend of 10 per cent. there will remain a balance of 9210l. The company has only been in existence five nce of 9210%. The company has only been in existence five during which time 40,000%, paid for goodwill has been

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF IRON ORE .-- The Parkside Mining Company, who hold the royalty of a pit at Pennington, adjoining the Furness Railway, have made an important discovery of iron ore. They have been conducting boring operations for some time, and have at length pierced an extensive seam of rich hematite iron ore. There is reason to believe that this vein is a continuation of ore. There is reason to believe that this veil is a continuation of the great Lindal Moor vein, which has been worked for 30 or 40 years, and which has produced about 200,000 tons per annum. If this is the case—and there seems to be no doubt on the point—it proves the existence of a very extensive bed of metal, which at the present rate of output will take centuries to work out. Preparations will shortly be made for opening up the mine. Other discoveries of iron ore of a less important character have been made recently in North Lancashire and Cumberland. Lancashire and Cumberland.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT THE BIRLEY VALE COLLIERY.—At Dronfield, there were seven summonses against officials of the Birley Vale Colliery, arising out of the fatal explosion at that colliery on June 26. Mr. George Mosby, the certificated manager, was summoned for not having provided a sufficient amount of ventilation, for not having fenced off a portion of the colliery in which noxious gases had been found (to wit, the explosing drift, at the top of which the explosion took place), and for allowing naked lights in the workings. William Walker, the under viewer, was also summoned on three similar informations; and Thomas Ward, one of the deputies, was summoned for not having properly entered up his daily report, and for having left the pit before the deputy on the next shift entered the workings. Mr. C. S. B. Busby, instructed by Mr. Evans, the Government In-spector for the district, appeared in support of the informations; Mr. F. Parker Rhodes, Rotherham, appeared for Mr. Mosby; Mr. Binney, Sheffield, for Mr. Walker; and Ward represented himself.—Mr. Rhodes said he had consulted with Mr. Evans and Mr. Busby, and having laid before them the facts he would have urged in defence he had consented to certain penalties, which Mr. Evans had suggested. Mr. Binney had taken the same course, and Ward also consented, and with the consent of the Bench the penalties which had been agreed upon would be imposed.—Mr. Busby said Mr. Evans consented to the penalties, which were as follows:—Mr. Busby said Mr. Evans consented to the penalties, which were as follows:—Mr. Busby in one case, and II. in each of the Others: Mr. Walker, 40s. in one case, and II. in each of the Others: Mr. Walker, in one case, and II. in each of the Others: Mr. Walker, in one case, and II. in each of the Others: Mr. Walker, in one case, and II. in each of the Others: Mr. Walker, in one case, and II. in each of the Others: Mr. Walker, in one case, and II. in each of the Others: Mr. Walker, in one case, and II. in each of the Others: Mr. Walker, in other in ATAL EXPLOSION AT THE BIRLEY VALE COLLIERY,

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Aug. 24.—The meetings of ironmasters upon 'Change in Dilling ham and Wolverhampton are not wholly devoid of business. In reality more has been done, especially in Birmingham, at the meetings of this and the two previous weeks than at any similar gatherings since Quarter-day. Consumers and merchants are purchasing ings since Quarter-day. Consumers and merchanic mach individual with lass reluctance. In no case are the orders of much individual mach are not buying a little, importance, but there are few people who are not buying a little, and both classes of purchasers are perceived to be buying, a few of them in advance of requirement. The sales have relation almost them in advance of requirement. The sales have relation almost exclusively to district firms, and mainly to district consumption. Much of the improvement, such as it is—indeed the main part of it—must be placed to the credit of building operations, which make —must be paced to the credit of building operations, which make a demand upon the iron manipulating firms in and around Birmingham. Ironmasters, however, complain very much of the severity of the competition they have to face from the North of England. But for this some of them would be doing quite a fair business in the mills which turn cut the plates required by the girder and beam makers. How, however, they are to get such work it is not easy to see, when the engineering firms announce that they are getting girder plates which are made in the Clavaland district delivered. girder-plates which are made in the Cleveland district delivered into their works in South Staffordshire at under 8t per ton. At such figures local ironmasters confess themselves utterly beaten, and have to content themselves with accepting the orders for the angles which have to be used in the working up of the plates. Angles are now coming into Birmingham and Staffordshire, but in a less pro-

now coming into Birmingham and Staffordshire, but in a less proportion than plates. Makers rather like to have it known that though they use Middlesborough plates, yet that the tops and bottoms of beams are of Staffordshire make. The best sheet makers are not able to report a better enquiry. On the contrary, certain of them are getting somewhat badly off for new work, and the tin plate mills have dropped down to a state of marked inactivity.

Pigs were plentifully offered to-day in Birmingham, and yesterday in Wolverhampton, alike of Staffordshire, of Lancashire, and Yorkshire makes. For the best qualities of Staffordshire some makers asked a little more money, encouraged to that course by noting that their stocks are getting less. Nevertheless, it has to be recorded that pig-iron of a less valuable quality made in this district is more difficult of sale than at all previously for three or four years, and that of that quality there is more in the district than a month ago. The pit proprietors are unable to report any increase in the time per week during which their pits are working. Under these circumstances prices are for the moment no stronger, though the statement is promulgated both by the representatives of collieries which mainly supply domestic requirements, and also by those from which mainly supply domestic requirements, and also by those from whom the leading blast-furnace proprietors get their supplies, that in a few weeks quotations will be authoritatively advanced.

Leading concerns for the opening up of previously untried localities are pushing forward their operations with a view to be ready to realise their property at the earliest available moment. The Sandwell Park Company believe that they shall be going nearly to the full extent of their contents. In as also been done in Comfielin Works and Collicries (Limited). In shares of foreign copper concerns no alterations to report, beyond Rio Tinto 5 per cent, and they shall begin to supply the market spiritedly early in the inter. But their neighbours, the Hanstead Collicry Company, the doing good work under the practical direction of Mr. Small-ctors men of acknowledged practical ability as colliery proprietas and ironmasters. The Cannock and Huntington Colliery Company have not yet begun actually to sink. They have, however, and ironmasters. The Cannock and Huntington Colliery Company was not yet begun actually to sink. They have, however, and for the region of the engines, the founding of the rings which are to form the sing of the engines, the founding of the rings which are to form the sing of the pit shaft, the erecting of foundries upon the bank, and the like. And they believe that in a few weeks actual sinking the method of Mr. Chaudron will be in active operation. The received supplies the pit shaft, the erecting of foundries upon the bank, and the like. And they believe that in a few weeks actual sinking the method of Mr. Chaudron will be in active operation. The received supplies the pit shaft, the erecting of foundries upon the bank, and they have determined to inaugurate in England; the method of Mr. Chaudron will be in active operation. The received supplies the pit shaft, the erecting of foundries upon the bank, and they have determined to inaugurate in England; the method of Mr. Chaudron will be in active operation. The received supplies the pit shaft, the erecting of foundries upon the bank, and they have determined to inaugurate in England; the method of Mr. Chaudron will be in active operation. The received supplies the method of Mr. Chaudron will be in active operation. The self-cross of the supplies the pit shaft, the erecting of the engines of the pit shaft, the erecting of the engines of the pit shaft, the erecting of the engines of the pit shaft, the erecting of the engines of the pit sha that they shall begin to supply the market spiritedly early in the winter. But their neighbours, the Hamstead Colliery Company, are doing good work under the practical direction of Mr. Smallman and Mr. Peacock, the engineers, who have amongst their directors men of acknowledged practical ability as colliery proprietors and ironmasters. The Cannock and Huntington Colliery Comtors and ironmasters. The Cannock and Hubtington Collery Company have not yet begun actually to sink. They have, however, nearly completed their preliminary operations, such as the constructing of the engines, the founding of the rings which are to form the casing of the pit shaft, the erecting of foundries upon the bank, and the like And that believe that it a few reache actual sinking. casing of the pit shaft, the erecting of foundries upon the bank, and the like. And they believe that in a few weeks actual sinking by the method of Mr. Chaudron will be in active operation. The directors announce their growing satisfaction with the method of sinking, which they have determined to inaugurate in England; they make known that the brickworks of the company are now in full play, and that they are negociating a contract which will result in their possessing four months hence a permanent way direct to the wharves of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, near Penkridge.

ously threatened this week than before should unhappily come about. We speak of the flooding of the mines in the Bilston and Tipton districts. To prevent this, no more practical steps seem to have been possible since Messrs. J. and W. Sparrow closed their Stowe Heath pumps, where the water is rising almost 1 ft. every day. On Wednesday there was a private meeting of a few colliery owners, and it was ultimately resolved that those steps should be taken which would result in two of the three pumping-engines at one time subsidised by the Commissioners being kept on, certainly for six weeks, and after that time the question of future action should be brought again before the district.

for six weeks, and after that time the question of future action should be brought again before the district.

Throughout North Staffordshire the leading colliery owners are fairly united, and prices have not suffered the diminution which some buyers had looked for. The extent of business doing is, however, at present but trifling. The blast furnaces are not in more active employment, the output being still in advance of requirement. The mills and forges are not doing less than they were last week, though the accumulation of work during the holidays is suffering steady reduction. In addition to the furnace re-started at Buffery, the Tame Iron Company have set on a second furnace at Bilston. But against these additions have to be set the blowing out of a furnace at Conevgre, belonging to the Earl of Dudley, where one now nace at Coneygre, belonging to the Earl of Dudley, where one now remains at work, and the stopping of the only furnace blowing at Darlaston by Messrs. Addenbrooke.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 24.—There is again no improvement to note in the staple trades of the district, and business generally is in a depressed condition. Several of the local establishments are only working half-time. Colonial requirements chiefly keep the works going, with a few orders for Sweden and Norway. To Canada there has just been dispatched a large parcel of rails. Spanish ore continues to arrive in large quantities. Bars are only in limited request, and there is no alteration to note in the price of pigs. At the steelworks business is fairly active. For tin plates the demand has not shown any movement, and for common plates prices are hardly remunerative, if, indeed, present quotations leave any margin for profit. tive, if, indeed, present quotations leave any margin for profit. The Coal Trade also shares in the prevailing depression; but, at the same time, although shipments show an increase, prices remain at the same low ebb. For house coals and patent fuel the demand is unaltered.

At a quarterly meeting of the Rhondda Valley district of the National Union of Miners a series of resolutions were passed, having for their object the re-organisation of the district. A mass meeting of a section of the workmen of this valley has also been held, the men present appearing to cordially favour the Union cause. Efforts are being made to fan the expiring ashes of Unionism into a flame.

The condition, however, to which many old lodges have been reduced speaks volumes for the disfavour with which the general body of men view the Union and its paid partizans.

At the Aberdare Railway Company half-yearly meeting a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum has been declared payable.

The recent dynamite explosion at Cymmer tunnel, Maesteg, has again come before the public, the directors of the Diamond Rock Raving Company having been summoned at the Reidgend Police Boring Company having been summoned at the Bridgend Police Court a few days ago. The company were sued for an infringement of their license, for inter alia, having stored 200 lbs. of dynamite in a manhole, which was not a proper place. The contention was prina mannote, which was not a proper place. The contention was principally as to whether the quantity named was more than sufficient for "immediate use." It was decided that 200 bs. was an excessive quantity to issue from the store, and defendants were fined 25*l*, and costs. Major Beaumont, chairman of the company, was present in

An iron steamer, constructed at the Neath Abbey Ironworks, has been successfully launched. A dinner followed the event, and hopes were expressed that the launching of this ship will be the precursor of expression of trade in the district. a revival of trade in the district.

A large section of the men employed by the Taff Vale Railway

Company have gone out on strike against the ten hours' system of working which is endeavoured to be enforced by the company. The men, it is stated, are in favour of resorting to arbitration.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL SHIP .- The official inquiry into the ex plosion on board the Atlanta, by which four men were killed and others maimed, was held at Cardiff last month. The full expres-sion of the opinion of the Court was not made in open court, but was reported afterwards to the Board of Trade by the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. Jones), and the Nautical Assessors (Capt. Steele and Capt. Castle). From the report it appears that 1400 tons of ocal were taken in, 800 in the last 24 hours. The coil was a steum coal known as Hood's Merthyr steam coal, and was raised from the Llwynpiw Colliery of the Glamorgan Coal Compuny (Limited), situate in the Rhonda Valley, some seven miles from Pontypridd, in the country of Glamorgan. It is a coal extensively used, chiefly for steam purposes, and in common with most other steam coals, produces and throws out quickly a large quantity of inflammable gas. The recond mate in procuring some ropes from the largerter recklessly caused a match to be ignited there, upon which the explosion happened. The Court observed that a wooden tube was placed in the vessel from the main hatch down to the keelson, intended for ventilation, but this, in the opinion of the Court, was of very little service when the hatches were open, and of none when they were closed. The Court was of opinion that a cargo of coal of this description, so especially liable to generate gas, should be ventilated by tubes fore and aft reaching to the underside of the deck, but not extending below the surface of the cargo, and having sufficient elevation above the deck to be out of the reach of fire, fitted with revolving cowless on a to create a thorough draught of air fore and aft above the deck, but not extending below the surface of the cargo, and having sufficient elevation above the deck to be out of the reach of fire, fitted with revolving cowless on a to create a thorough draught of air fore and aft above the deck, but not extending below the surface of the cargo, and having sufficient elevation above the deck to be count of the reach of fire, fitted with revolving cowless on a to create a thorough draught of air fore and aft above the deck put matched the continuously awept away. Magistrate (Mr. Jones), and the Nautical Assessors (Capt. Steel

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET-WEEKLY REPOR AND LIST OF PRICES.

During the week there has been more business done. of iron and coal concerns, except an improvement of 5s. in Ebby Vale, the movements are all in a downward direction, and com prise:—Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (pref.), 20s.; Benhar 17s. 6d.; ditt prise:—Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (pref.), 20s.; Benhar 17s. 6d.; ditte (62. paid), 10s.; Glasgow Port Washington (pre-paid), 7s. 6d.; Mar bella and Monkland (ordinary), 3s. each; Monkland (pref.) unattered, at 90s. to 100s. The Nant-y-Glo and Blaina meeting is to be held on the 24th, that of Sandwell Park on the 29th inst., and that of Consett on the 2nd prox.; the report of the last-named company is very good, showing a profit of 88,25fl. 2s. 3d. for the year. Andrew Knowles and Sons are at 22s. 6d. to 2fs. 6d. prem. Antrim Iron Ore, 4, 40s.; ditto, B. 3cs. Blaao Iron 0re, 39 to 4d. Balekow, Yaughan, B. 37 to 38. Bradford Brick and Tile, 20%; ditto (3f paid), 7 Brymmaw, 8. Cardiff and Swansea, 40s., edlers. Charlestown Brick, 9%. Clee Hill, 1s. 1d. Consett Iron, 13 prem. Ivy House and Northwood Colliery, 20s dis, sellers. John Bagnall and Sons, 90s. Mersey Steel and Iron, 5s. dis. to par Newport Abeream, 80s. to 80s. North of England Coul and Iron, 8. Oak Pits. 85s. to 95s. Park Coal, 29. Pelsull Ceal and Iron, 85s. to 95s. prem. South Materalian 32s. 6d. to 87s. 6d. Sheepbrilige Coal and Iron, 88s. to 95s. prem. South Materalian 32s. 6d. to 87s. 6d. Sheepbrilige Coal and Iron, 88s. to 95s. prem. South Materalian 32s. 6d. to 87s. 6d. Sheepbrilige Coal and Glober, 1 dis., sellers. Shetzley, A, 33% to 34% prem.; ditto, B, 5 to 5½ prem.; and ditto, C, 94 to 94%. Swan Bank Brick and Coal, 15. West Cumberland Iron and Steel, 8%, buyers. Some business has also been done in Cwmflelin Works and Collieries (Limited). In shares of foreign copper concerns no alterations to report, beyond Rio Tinto 5 per cent. bonds, which are marked 4t. higher, at 60, without business. Yorke Peninsul Cordinary and guarantee Dref arcee both unlatered.

Thornhill Reef, 1s., sellers; ditto (preference, 17s. 6d. paid), 15a.

es of oil concerns Young's Paraffin have been largely dealt in the set on the week. Others unaltered. In shares of missing.

proport is considered not so good, 6000L being taken from the reserve fuel of the up the lot per cent. dividend on ordinary shares. Ashbuild Rallway Cardens Iron, 40 to 35 dis.; Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co., 10½ to 10 dis.; ditto Green, 10 9½ dis.; and Milner's Safe, 10½ to 11½. Details of the several days follow:—

On TRURSDAY last a fair business done. Cardiff and Swaness, 65, seller follow:—

On TRURSDAY last a fair business done. Cardiff and Swaness, 65, seller follow:—

On TRURSDAY last a fair business done. Cardiff and Swaness, 65, seller follow:—

On TRURSDAY last a fair business done. Cardiff and Swaness, 65, seller following. Cardiff and Swaness, 65, seller

company and additional machinery have necessitated a call of 5, per share on all shares not fully paid up, payable 16th prox. The directors state that the "Wheeler pans" are now in transited the mines, and the mana er believes they will improve the monthly returns at least 400%. He repeats that the favourable opinions belas expressed that a little time and money will put this concern on sound footing will prove correct, and accounts for the disappoint of the contract of the country ing returns for some time back on account of a want of water for the wheel, and the necessary delays caused by overhauling a mill piecemeal, by doing work that ought to have been done ran ago. Labour has been scarce, but is now getting more plentiful more presented to the contract of th the mines.
Subjoined are this week's quotations, &c., of mining and metal shares quotal

ui-joined are this week's quotations, & Seotch Stock Exchanges:—
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Last day for this account August 28; settling day, August 31. More.—The above lists of mines and auxiliary associations is a full still ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotill vestors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and partie denity quotation for them and such information as can be ascertained from time to be inserted in these lists, they will be good enough to communicate the and the company, with any other particulars as full as possible.

J. GRANT MACLEAN, Stock and Share Reiss.

Post Office Buildings, Stirling, Aug. 24.

CONTRAVENTION OF THE MINES REGULATION ACT.—At fib-cudbright, on Wednesday, Thomas Coyar, agent of the East Bish-craig Lead Mines, was charged with a contravention of the the talliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872," by not having preceding iron or steel prickers and tamping rods or stemmers from being used underground for charging holes for blasting, and for allowing the workmen to have iron prickers in their possession in the minest used underground for charging holes for obscuss, when to have iron prickers in their possession in the It appeared from the evidence that on June 27 an explosion took ple mine by which one man was very seriously injured, in consequence that description having been used instead of copper tools, as required by Some time after the new regulations were issued prohibiting the use

dokers and steiners spoke to a long since for a long sinc TOTICE

AUG. 2

Date! this 12th VANTED

This is ital. ress, "X. WANTE £4000, to EAD MINE, t VANTE

age, wh lest testimon ldress, "Livi GENTLE! of obtain SISTANT to sion. Highest apply, "B.," M

O BE SO TRACTION
MS, of Thetford
Apply, STONE O COLLI for one YEN TO OFF pply, "No. 1:

THOROUG HANICS. LEC L, by eminent in High-class refer Address, "C.E. RONTINO 184, Gresha tice is hereb e Shareholde ollowing resc lugust instar hat the Arti

Austinfriars, CROES

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ESSRS.

LONDON

ESSI V. and Co. have, and Lead P

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PARGO

deliver and stemmers they were read over to the workmen. It did not appear, that copper tools were generally provided for their use. One of viewers, that copper tools were generally provided for their use. One of viewers poke to having been supplied at one time with a copper pricker, but a part spoke to having been supplied at one time with a copper pricker, but a significant of the second had not so much as seen such an instance and the second had not so much as seen such an instance and the second had not so much as seen such an instance and the second had not so much as seen such an instance and the second had not so much as seen such an instance and the second had not so much as seen such an instance and the second had not seen the seco

VOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the PARTNERSHIP listly existing between WILLIAM CUTHBERT, WILLIAM ISAAC 1818 SON, JOHN COOKSON, NORMAN CHARLES COOKSON, and GEORGE ON COOKSON, carrying on the business of Lead Manufacturers and Smellers ON COOKSON, carrying on the business of Lead Manufacturers and Smellers of Manufacturers and Venetian Red Makers, at East Howdon and Willington say, in the county of Northumberland, and at the borough and county of sextlement of the Cookson and Co. has this day been recediled to the Cookson of Cookson and Co. has this day been recediled to the Cookson of Cooks

Date! this 12th day of August, 1876.

West

PARTNER WANTED.

ANTED, by a Practical Man, a PARTNER, with from £1000 to £1000, to WORK a MINERAL MILL. The Advertiser has secured settenise grant of mineral at a nominal price, which can be manufactured at a mill expense, the mill being conveniently situated, and having an abundant support of which there is a constant and ready market, can be sold at a large file atticle, for which there is a constant and ready market, can be sold at a large file this is a first-rate opportunity for a young man with the above amount contains.

... "X. Y.," Wood's Hotel, Market-place, Derby.

TO CAPITALISTS

VANTED, ONE OF MORE GENTLEMEN, with £3000 or £600, to PURCHASE the WHOLE or PART of a VALUABLE SILVER AD MINE, the ore of which produces 60 per cent. of lead and 12 ozs. per cwt. ame. Full particulars given. Full particulars given.
"X. Z. Y., 26," Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

VANTED, for a MINE in the NORTH OF IRELAND, a SERONG, ACTIVE, and SOBER MAN, to put down two skip-roads, laterwards act as SUB-MANAGER of the WORKS. None need apply but se who have had practical experience in fixing skip-roads before, and have also knowledge of mining generally. however, and the particulars, apply, in own handwriting, to Chas. H. Wilself, Victoria place, Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland.

MINING ENGINEER.

ANTED, an APPOINTMENT, by a Young Man, 22 years of age, who has studied at Freiberg and Dresden, and who can give the

est testimoniaus. |dress, "Livingstone," Messrs. Keith and Co., 65, George-street, Edinburgh.

MINING ENGINEER and ASSAYER is prepared to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT of an approved METALLIC MINE on abroad. Terms, a percentage upon the raisings or profits, and a mi-

salary. ess, "Miner," No. 11, Byron-street, Leeds.

GENTLEMAN, holding a Certificate of Competency, is desirous of obtaining an APPOINTMENT as MANAGER of a COLLIERY, or SISTANT to a MINING ENGINEER. Thorough knowledge of the prosine. Bighart elerences and testimonials.

Apply, "B.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 28, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

10 BE SOLD, a bargain, a SECOND-HAND 8-horse power TRACTION ENGINE, in first-rate working order, built by BURBELL and 8, of Theffort, on an improved principle. Has been in use only six months. pply, STONE BROTHERS, Stene Merchants, Bath.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, AGENTS, AND MANAGERS. INE SURVEYING AND PLANNING done for COLLIERIES for one or more days per week, when convenient; also LESSONS TO OFFICIALS, on moderate terms.

pply, "No. 15, T. W. H.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 25, Fieet-street, London.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND PRACTICAL SURVEYING.

BURVEYING.
THOROUGH COURSE OF INSTRUCTION given in the above subjects, embracing also PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS and ME-INICS. LECTURES given in GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, CHEMISTRY, by eminent men. Resident or non-resident pupils received. ligh-diss references and terms to be had on application.

Miress, "C.E.," Stoneley House, Howard-road, South Norwood, London, S.B.

RONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD

RONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD

184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., 10th August, 1876.

185, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., 10th August, 1876.

186 Stareholders of the above company will be HELD at the offices of the company seaked, on WEDN'SBOAT, the Soth day of August instant, at One o'clock the alternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming following resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the August instant—viz.

That the Article 120 of the Articles of Association of the company be amended adding after the word "may," in the last line thereof, the words "without a solution of a general meeting," and substituting for the word "may," and substituting for the word "may," and substituting for the word "may," and "J. J. AMESON TRURAN, Secretary.

IN ANKERY ULL LE MANN N. G. COMPANY

ANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY

(atlow is hereby given, that the Directors of the Tankerville Mining Company

miled have THIS DAY DECLARED a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS

R HARE (free of income tax), PAYABLE on and after the 26th instant.

dotte is also hereby given, that the Transfer Books of the company will be

el from the 16th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, J. H. MURCHISON,

Austinfriars, London, 2nd August, 1876.

instinfriars, London, 2nd August, 1876.

CROES-Y-DDWY AFON SLATE QUARRY (FESTINIOG) COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862-67.

espital £5000, in 500 shares of £10 each. Deposit £1 per share on appli-ation, £1 on allotment, and the remainder as required. one of the most advantageous places for a large and profitable slate quarry many assported by Robert Owen, Enq., agent of the Welsh Slate Company 2, and many others. Their reports may be had, with all other particulars itsulion by letter, to the Secretary, D. R. GRIFFITH, Pen'r Allt Inco, Treomay, North Wales.

SSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESSRS. HARVEY, JORDAN, AND CO.,
MINING ENGINEERS AND AGENTS, ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS,
MANAGERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.
ts consection with Messrs. Trat, Forers, and Co., Georgetown, Colorsdo.
Mineral Properties Inspected.

LONDON OFFICES-57 (late 30), MOORGATE STREET, R.C. THE LLANTHISSANT TIN PLATE WORKS. THE PLANET SILVER MINING CO.

ESSRS. T. VOSPER A MINERAL AND GENERAL ESTATE AGE 48, FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON. A N D C 0 .,

T. and Co. have ON OFFER several Freehold Estates, Collieries, China-Clay, and Lead Properties, direct from owners.

Barra is the Neptune Copper Mine may be relied on as a good investment resent prices. They have also Shares in two or three Lead Mines in Wales with the attention of investors. and them worthy their attention.

ONEY ADVANCED, in sums of £500 and upwards, on FREERIGLD or LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, SHARES, STOCKS, and ODNAL SECURITY.

res, Houstroapt and Co., Accountants, Mortgage, Brokers, Valuers, &c., ckley Buildings, South John-street, Liverpool.

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As information (ample and correct) of all the best paying investments and men of business should consult the "Gulde" for reliable and

intelligence. TROMAS SPARGO, 25, Gracechurch-street.—Established 26 Years.

MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

MESSRS. CHURTON, ELPHICK, AND CO. have received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Hotel, Chester, on Friday, the 1st day of September, 1876, at Two for Three o'clock P.M. punctually, in One Lo., and subject to such conditions as will be then produced, the very valuable FREEHOLD TIN-PLATE WORKS, known as

luable FREHOLD TIN-PLATE WORKS, known as THE MOLD TIN-PLATE WORKS, known as THE MOLD TIN-PLATE WORKS, known as THE MOLD TIN-PLATE WORKS, Including all the PLANT and MACHINERY as now in full operation. The works are quite new, and consist of TWO STEAM MILLS, FOUR PAIRS OF COLD ROLLS, driven by a separate condensing engine, capable of turning out in the mills 900 boxes and in the tin-house 1500 boxes tin plates per week. The works adjoin the London and North-Western Railway, and a siding has been commenced, the materials for which are on the ground. There is also ample water power for the working of two additional mills, the water course and wheel-pit with foundation are substantially built and in good condition, the water-wheel and fittings only being required.

The works are well situated for the Manchester and Liverpool markets, and are adjacent to several colieries. The whole premises occupy, including about twenty cottages and the water area, over sixteen statute acres.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. DANEL and JONES, Newport, Monmouthshire; to Messrs. DUNCAN, HILL, and DUKKENSON, Solicitors, Water-street, Liverpool; Messrs. Kelly and KERNE, Solicitors, Mold; to the Receiver, John S. BLEASE, Esq. 25, Castle-street, Liverpool; or to the Auctioneers, Chester and Whitchurch, Salop.

IN LIGHTLATION. DE LARGE NAME.

IN LIQUIDATION-RE JABEZ JONES. BALE OF THE PLANT AND MACHINERY AT THE ISLAND LEAD MILLS, LIMEHOUSE.

MESSRS. FULLER AND FULLER WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, known as the Island Lead Mills, Commercial road, E., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1876, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock precisely, the PLANT AND MACHINERY,

PLANT AND MACHINERY,

Comprising—Hydraulic press, with cores, dies, and rams; hydraulic pump (high
and low pressure); cast-iron melting pots; wrought-iron tanks; casting bed, 10 ft.
by 8 ft.; wrought-iron cranes; stout timber ditto; Stanley's patent weighing machines, by Hart and Co.; lead dross refining furnace; cupola furnace and pot for
working slag, 8 ft.; steel metal cutting scissors, with gear, complete; shafting,
pulleys, riggers, steam and other pumping driving belts, pipe drums, lead moulds,
work benches, vices, sundry tools, office furniture, and numerous other effects.

May be viewed the week prior to the sale, and catalogues obtained of Messrs,
BLACKFORD, RICHES, KELSBY, and WOOD, Solicitors, 21, College Hill, Cannonstreet, E.C.: of ROBERT GIFFORD, Esq., Trustee (Messrs, Fenner Hilton and
Gifford, Accountants), 2, Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, E.C.; and 20, Prince
Albert-street, Brighton; and of FULLER and FULLER, Auctioneers and Valuers,
25, Bucklersbury, E.C.

BURTON LATIMER, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

VALUABLE BEDS OF IRON ORE.

MR. ABBOTT WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Corn
Exchange, Kettering, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1876, at Four
o'clock in the atternoon punctually (amongst other lots), the following VALUABLE
PROPERTIES, which cont. in large and easily accessible BEDS OF IRON ORE,
and are within a short distance of the Kettering and Huntingdon Line of the Midland Railway-namely.

and are within a short distance of the Kettering and Huntingdon Line of the Midland Railway—namely.

A CLOSE OF HIGHLY-PRODUCTIVE ARABLE LAND, situate in Barton
Latimer, near to the Windmill, adjoining the Cranford Road, called "Windmill
Close," containing 12 acres, or thereabouts, in the occupation of the vendor.

A COMPACT FARM of very productive ARABLE and PASTURE LAND,
situate near to the village of Burton Latimer, in a ring fence, adjoining the road
leading to Cranford, now in the occupation of the vendor, and subdivided into the
following enclosures—namely, Home Close, pasture, 5 A. 1 R. 22 P.; the Sixteen
Acres, arable, 16 A. 0 R. 18 P.; the Nine Acres, arable, 9 A. 1 R. 0 P.; and the Top
Close, arable, 20 A. 0 R. 38 P.
Possession will be given on completion of the purchases.

To view, apply to the tenants, and for further particulars to the vendor, Mr.
WILLIAM LINELL, Arthingworth Lodge, Northampton; the Auctioneer, Thrapaton; or to Messrs, G. and H. LAMB, Solicitors, Kettering, from whom plans, with
particulars and conditions of sale, may be obtained 14 days prior to the sale.

JN RE THE BRYNLLOI COLLIERY COMPANY-IN LIQUIDATION. CARMARTHEN.

IMPORTANT COLLIERY PROPERTY, with possession, extending over 107 acres, held for an unexpired term of about 57 years, at low rentals, together with the PLANT.

MESSRS. FRANK LEWIS AND KEMP have receinstructions from the Liquidator to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Months of the valuable PROPERTY, known as

BRYNLLOI COLLIERY,

Situate in the parish of BETTWS, in the county of CARMARTHEN, together with the newly erected offices and other BUILDINGS and PLANT, all in excellent working order.

ent working order.

The property is held for a term of 60 years, from 1st of July, 1873, at the very noderate fixed rent of £100 per annum, and certain low royalties. Immediate ossession will be given on completion of purchase.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the Mart; of Messrs. Govern of Norton, Solicitors, 2, King, street, Cheapside; of Thomas Jervis, Esq., iquidator of the Company, 115, Cannon-street; and of Messrs. Frank Lewis and Kemp, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, No. 26, Gresham-street, Lonon, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS OR PROMOTERS DESIRING TO MAKE MONEY.

MAKE MONEY.

TO BE SOLD, a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, close to rail or shipping port; several shafts partially sunk; coal fully proved of FOUR SEAMS of good HOUSE and STEAM COALS, in an area of upwards of 400 acres of surface. It adjoins the West Mostyn Coal Field, just successfully launched, where under seams (including Cannel) have been proved in addition to the above; so that eminent engineers state that the available coal in this royalty may be 88 feet thick.

Present holder will arrange to sell the entire to an individual or company for what it has cost him, dividing all profit made above, which, even in a normal state of the coal trade, must be large. Certain and safe surveys by eminent Staffordshire and Welsh engineers have already been made.

Address, Mr. WATSON, 27, Hamilton square, Birkenhead.

TAMAR VALLEY SILVER LEAD MINE, DEVON.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, by the executrix of the late George Pell, Esq., deceased, all that desirable MINING SETT, situate in the parish of BEERFERRIS, in the county of DEVON, together with the MACHINERY and MATERIALS now in use on the said mine, which will be offered FOR SALE as a GOING CONCERN.

For plans and particulars, apply to WALTER EDDY, Esq., Llangollen; and to view, to Capt. Truran, on the Mine.

BERCUNES MINE, NEAR LINDAL-IN-FURNESS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, all that VALUABLE HEMATITE IRON ORE MINE, situate at LINDAL-IN-FURNESS, and known by the name of—"BERCUNES,"

"BERCUNES,"
As the same was recently worked by Wornsworm Harrison, Esq., J.P., together with the ore at bank, about 100 tons, and the following MINING PLANT:—
ORL STEAM BOILER with fittings, 500 feet of steam piping, 2 winding gins,
1 gin rope, 2 patent steam pumps, 1 hoisting crab and rope, 4 wheelbarrows, 5 picks,
35 pick shafts, 2 shovels, 4 saws, 1 axe, 2 hammers, 15 hammer shafts, 4 large
water casks, 5 mine buckets, 4 barrels, 2 pair of standards, 2 tumbletrees, 2 augers,
2 tumbletree ropes, 3 fire pans, 500 yards of water troughing, and about 3000 feet
of larch pit wood.
The Mine has been thoroughly proved, and a steady output may, it is believed,
be relied upon.

be relied upon.

To conditions of sale, and further particulars, apply to ALAN B. SALMON, Solieitor, Ulverston, and Barrow-in-Furness.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

MINE. NEW LISBURNE

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, by the Executrix of the late George Pell, Esq., deceased, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, with the MACHINERY and MATERIALS now in use thereon, comprising the above Mine, together with the MINING LEASES of adj-ining properties, as a going concern. It is believed the lodes of the Mine are a continuation of the well-known Logylas. For plans and particulars apply to WALTEE EDDY, Esq., Llangollen; and to view, Capt. BALL, on the Mine.

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THE BRYNENGAN SLATE QUARRY, at CAPEL CURIG,

CARNARYONSHIRE, producing in unlimited quantity fine coloured and readily marketable BLUE SLATE, is OFFERED FOR SALE upon very advantageous terms. Working capital only being required, the vendor and his friends would provide a fair proportion, if a few other capitalists would join him.

The area of the property is 50 acres; more land can be had, and a quantity of states is already injeto-k. Price, &6000: nominal rent, £10, merging into royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton on all computed slates. The quality, surability, and elasticity of the rock are excellent, and the quarry is well situated on the hill side, within a mile from the Shrewsbury and Holyheid turnylike road, and within 100 yards of the projected Bettws y-Coed and Beddgelert Ballway. There is an unlimited supply of water and abundant tip room for generations. The vehr runs 30° to S.W. and dips N.E., is 150 yards wide, and lies between two beds of hard trap rock, similarly to the veins in the best slate quarries of North Wales.

Address, PETER JONES, Timber Merchant, Port Madoo, who will supply reports of quarry managers who have inspected the quarry, and all other particulars re-

Address, Peter Jones, Timber Merchant, Port Madoo, who will supply reports of quarry managers who have inspected the quarry, and all other particulars required.

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MANGARESE AND SULPHOR CRESS.

MESSERS. BROWN, BUTLER, AND CO.,
MINERAL MERCHANTS, AGENTS, AND BROKERS,
Are OPEN to TREAT for the PURCHASE of LARGE QUANTITIES of the
ABOVE or other MINERALS, to be delivered in Liverpool.
Address, with particulars, stating quality and price, to Brockley Buildings,
Bouth John-Street, Liverpool.

LONDON OFFICES: 109, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.

SULPHATE OF BARYTES FOR SA Fine powdered, beautifully white; also in the Rock or Crude from Lime and Metallic Oxide. SALE ..

Bamples on application to—
RUTHWAITE BARYTES MINING COMPANY, WHITEHAVEN.

FOR SALE:

A 40 in. CORNISH BEAM PUMPING BNGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 ft. in shaft (by Perran Foundry Company), in good condition. THREE 30 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. SING LE-FLUED BOILERS, with all fittings complete—one of the above nearly new.

ONE 12 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL STHAM CAPSTAN, with drawing gear and drum complete, is equal to new.

Price for the lot as they stand, £490.

JAMES PAYNE, WREXHAM.

FOR SALE, a 18-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear, ready for delivery.

A 25-horse power PORTABLE.

An 18-horse power VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear, also gear to wind and pump.

9 ft. PAN MORTAR MILL, VERTICAL ENGINE, and BOILER.

Apply to-BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

ON SALE, TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft. diameter, Two flues through each. Safe at 60 lbs. pressure working.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

SALE, ONE PAIR of 18 in. high-pressure HORIZONTAL ENGINES, for winding, fitted with slot link motion. First-class pair of Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 15 in, HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES, with slot link motion. Will be sold cheap.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE 25-horse power double cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted with slot link motion for winding.
ONE 20-horse power double cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE.
Will be sold cheap, and are in first-class order.
Apply to HENEY PARKINSON, Foundry-street Boiler Works, Bolton, Lancashire.

ON SALE, ONE 8-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted up with winding drum; slot link motion; made by Clayton and Shuttle-

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ON SALE, ONE strong well-built condensing BEAM ENGINE, by a first class maker, equal to new; cylinder 36 in. bore, 5 ft. stroke. Can be seen standing, and will be sold cheap. ONE close-built self-contained condensing BEAM ENGINE, stands on independent bed on six columns; cylinder 25 in. bore, 4 ft. stroke. As good as new. Can be seen standing, and will be sold cheap.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton. BOILERS ON SALE.—FOUR GALLOWAY'S PATENT
BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft., safe to work at 70 lbs. on the square inch.
TWO BOILERS, 25 ft. by 7 ft., with two flues through.
TWO BOILERS, 26 ft. by 7 ft., two flues through.
ONE BOILER, 20 ft. by 7 ft., two flues through.
ONE BOILER, 18 ft. by 6 ft., one flue through.
Also several smaller sizes.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE 16 horse power double cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE, for winding.

ONE 12 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
ONE 16 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
ONE 8 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
ONE 6 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
Equal to new, and will be sold cheap.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ONE PAIR of 18 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 18 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 18 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 15 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 12 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 10 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 10 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 10 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINES.
The above engines are now ready for delivery, and fitted with winding drum and brake gear to each pair of engines.
Apply to Henry Parkinson, Foundry street, Bolton.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons
or hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed speally for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Managing Director.

WAGON WORKS, -SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM *.* Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE versus DYNAMITE.

A NUMBER of GENTLEMEN are DESIROUS of FORMING a COMPANY to MANUFACTURE a CHEMICAL MIXTURE, which from trials on the Continent is MORE POWERFUL than DYNAMITE, and will be sold at about two-thirds the cost: 80 per cent. in weight has been found as effective in explosion as 100 of dynamite.

The new explosive leaves no injurious gases, which prevent the men from returning to their work immediately.

Address, "Alpha," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.,

ADIT DRIVING AND SHAFT SINKING IN ROCK.

MESSRS. HAWKS, CRAWSHAY, AND SONS, of GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE, have CONSTRUCTED a MACHINE for DRIVING ADITS in HARD ROCK, in accordance with CAPTAIN PENRICE'S LATEST PATENT.

It is by far the most powerful and efficient Machine ever made for the purpose. An average progress of at least 1 ft. per hour ((including all stoppages) will be guaranteed in any rock.

It can be seen at work in an adit at Gateshead, where it is driving nearly 2 ft. per hour.

per hour.

SHAFT SINKING MACHINES on the same principle can be supplied.

Further particulars, or orders to view the Machine at the Claxton Quarry,

Gateshead, can be obtained on application to the Secretary, THE PATENT TUNNEL
LING AND MINING MACHINE CONPANY (Limited), 8, New Inn, Strand, W.C.

Just published, price 2s. 8d., post free,

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

REPORT AND PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1815.

The original papers contained in the volume include Phosphorite Mining, by Joseph Garland; The Diamond Rock Borer, by Major Beaumont; On a Deposit of Tin at Park of Mines, by C. Le Neve Foster, B.A., D.Sc., &c.; On the Pawton Iron Mine, by J. H. Collins, F.G.S.; On Mechanical Appliances for the Drainage of Mines, by Stephen Holman; Surface Drainage of Mining Districts, by C. Butlin; Duthe Elvan Courses of Cornwall, by W. H. Argali; Note on a Cross-Section from Cook's Kitchen Mine to Wheal Henrietta, by John Maynard; and Note on Three Sections of Lead Districts in Corzwall, showing the Productive and Unproductive Rocks, by T. Clark.

In addition to these there are the reports of District Meetings, Excursions, Office 18, Fleet-street, London, E. M. (2006). MINING JOURNAL Office 28, Fleet-street, London, E.

London: MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

POYAL ROUTE. VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS by Royal Mail Steamer, IONA, from GLASGOW, daily at Seven A.M., and from GREENOCK at Nine A.M., conveying passengers for the NORTH and WEST HIGHLANDS.

See Bill, with Map and Tourist Fares, free, at Messrs. CHATTO and WINDUS, Publishers, 74, Piccarilly, London; or by post from DAVID HUTCHESON and Co., 119, Hope street, Glasgow.

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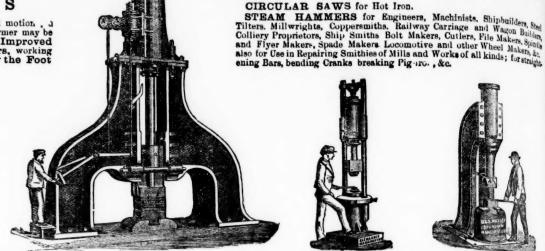
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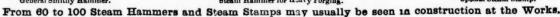


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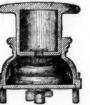
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(i) Gold Rull, Ages	5936 North Treskerby, c, 8t. Agnes 3 15 4 5000 Old Talargoch, l, Flintshire 2 0 0 4 0 0 4 3 4
000 Last Chance, 5, 'Utah	18923 Parys Mountain,* c, Anglesea 3 0 0 7454 ½ 4000 Pateley Bridge, l, Yorkshire 5 0 0 2½3½ 3½4½ -8530 Pedn an-drea, l, Redruth 9 17 0 - 6000 Pennant, l, bar, North Wales* 5 0 0 5½55½
111 8 0 1 8 Mar. 1878 000 Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, s 10 0 0 111 8 0 5 0 0 5 0 Dec. 1872	9830 Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth 9 17 0
8000 Prussian Mining & Ironworks, cl, i. 30 0 0 6 0 0 3 0 0 July 1873	0000 Pennant, t, car, North Waies 0 0 0 5 1 5 5 1 1 2000 Pennerley, t, Bhropahires 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
0000 Santa Barbara, g, Brazil 0 10 11/4 11/4 2 0 1 3 0 1 3 Apr. 1878	2000 Prideaux Wood, t, Lianivery
000 Scottish Austral. Mining Co., New 0 50 1/2 1/2 15 per cent May 1876	15000 Rookhope, t, Durham*
000 Sweetland Creek, g, California"; 4 00 12 12 38 0 0 20 June 1878	5000 Silvercross, c, t, Marazion
	South Corn break c, t, Inogan 3 1 0 1s 1s.
NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES. Paid. Last Pr. Cios. Pr. Last Call.	8000 South Darren, I. Cardigans 2 0 0 2 1½ 2 000 South Darren, I. Cardigans 110 0 1512 South Dolcoath, c, t, Redruth 12 5 0 1½ 1½ 12000 South Lisburne, t, b', Cardigans 0 12 6 152 11½ 12000 South Roman Gravels, t' 1 10 0 1½ 11½ 12000 South Roman Gravels, t' 1 10 0 1½ 11½ 12000 South Roman Gravels, t' 1 10 0 1½ 11½ 12000 South Roman Gravels, t' 1 10 0 1½ 11½ 12½ 12000 South Roman Gravels, t' 1 10 0 1½ 11½ 12½ 12000 South Roman Gravels, t' 1 10000 South Roman Gravels, t' 1 100000 South Roman Gravels, t' 1 10000 S
000 Anguilla Phosphate, West Indies (4000 issued) 10 0 0 - Fully pd. 000 Argentine, g, Argentine Republic 5 0 0 6 4½ 5 Fully pd. 060 Australian Central, g* (also 6000 deferred shares) 1 0 0 Fully pd. Fully pd. Fully pd. Fully pd.	4000 South Tolcarne, t, c, Camborne 1 9 0 3/ 1/ 1/
10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	12000 South Van," 1, Montgomeryshire 1 0 0 937 South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan 36 10 10 12 14 4500 South Wh. Frances, c. Illogant 6 8 4 1½ ½ 1½
000 Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy* 10 0 0 Fully pd.	452 Spearn Moor, t, Penzance
152 Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*† 2 0 0 1/4 Fully pd. 000 Clifton, s, Colorado* 5 0 0 1/4 Fully pd. 000 Conder of Chili, s-l 5 0 0 6 1/4 5 Fully pd. 000 Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California* 6 0 0 1/4 5 Fully pd. 000 Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California* 6 0 0 1/4 5 Fully pd.	8.000 St. Lawrence, Amal., l. Flintshire* 2 0 0 12/01 St. Harmon, * l, Montgom 3 0 0 3½ 3 3½ 13/01/05 St. Patrick, l, Halkin, Holywell* 1 0 0 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 8000 Success, &c. l, Derb. (12,000, called), 1 0 0 16/00 Sunnyside, * l, Durham 2 0 0 0
Dec. 1871	30000 Talybont.* s.l. Talybont 1 0 0 116 1 146
000 Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil* 5 0 0 15½ 14½ 15½ Jan. 1874 - Fully pd 10. 1. X. L. g. s, California* 1 0 0 1 7/2 1½ Fully pd 10. 1 7/2 1½ Fully pd 10. 1 7/2 1½ Fully pd 10. 1 7/2 1½ Fully pd	6400 Teesdale,* i, Durham 0 18 0 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 14/ 14/ 14/ 14/ 14/ 14/ 14/ 14/ 14/ 14/
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000 New Queorada, c, Venezuela*	20009 Van Consols, l, Llanidloes*
000 Oregon, g, Oregon, U.S. (preference shares) 4 0 9 4½ 4 4½ Sept. 1875 900 Panucillo, c, Cniii 4 (480000 debentures) 4 0 0 2½ 2½ Fully pd. 900 Petarena United, g, Italy 4 1	6000 West Basset, c, Illogant] 5 6 8 4½ 4 4½
1 0 0 Fully pd. 1 0 0 Fully pd. 1 0 0 Fully pd. 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	12500 West Combmartin, s-l, Cornwal
960 Panuicilio, c, Chill [†] (£80000 debentures)	Seou West Godding, t, c, Breage
200 Showdarft, s, Colorado* 200	2000 West Maria & Fortescue, t, c, Lamer. 4 14 0 36 36 36
1174 United Mexican, s, Mexico ⁺ 11 28 15 2 2 1½ 2½ May 1876 1600 Utah, g, -4; Utah; Mexico ⁺ 11 28 10 0 - 2 1½ 2½ May 1876 1600 Victoria (London)*, g, Anstralia (25,000 sh. 16s. pd.) 1 0 0 - 2 Fully pd. 1606 Vorke Peninaula, c. South America.	50000 West Milwr, s-i, Flint 1 0 0 12000 West Fant-y-Go, s-i, Flint 1 0 0 5 0 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 5 6
10 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10	3000 West Proenix, t, Linkinhorne
FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, AND TRUSTS.	12000 West Tankerville, 4, Salop*****
Argentine, 1868, 6 per cent	6000 Wheal Agar, c, Illogan
Chilian, 1866, 7 per cent	741 Wheal Basset and Grylis, t 9 18 6 15000 Wheal Coates, t, St. Agnes 2 0 0 6000 Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock 4 1 0 3½ 2½ 3
Do., 1608, 7 per cent	3000 Wheai Grenville, c, Camborne* 1 10 6 1 .
Do., 7 per cent. guar	3000 Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth

IRON AND COAL CO.	20.18
Shares. Company.	PANIES.
15 Albion Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	mid,
ashbury Co. H. 1	10 0 143
10 Bagnall, John, and Sons [L.]	0 008
50 Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.]	0 00 0
4 Blaen Cwmbach Coal Co. [L.]	0 0 0 8
100 Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.] 8	0 00
50 Bowling Iron Co. [L.] 50 Britannia Ironworks [L.]	0 00 8
Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.]	0 00
	5 00.
20 Cannock and Huntington Coal [L.].	0 00
10 Cardigan Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	8 0 0. 2
s Character and Bleet L.	0 00 8
50 Chatterley Iron Co. [L.]	10 00 9
10 Chillington Iron Co. [L.]	0 00 23
1 Consett Spanish Ore [L.]	7 10 0
50 Cooke, William, and Co. [L.]	0 0
50 Davy Brothers [L.]	00 8
5 Diamond Fuel Co. [L.]	4 10 0 11
Diamond rue: Co [L.]. Diamond rue: Co [L.]. Pox, Samuel, and Co. [L.]. Great Western Coai Co. [L.]. Great Western Coai Co. [L.]. Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.]. Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]. If Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	0 0 0 19
20 Great Western Coai Co. [L.] 2 Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.]	00
16 Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	1 00
50 Knowles, Andrew, and Sons [L.]	0 0 0 9
10 Llay Hall Coal, Iron, & Firebrick [L.] 5 Littledean Woodside Coll. Co. [L.]	0 0 1
10 Lydney and Wignood Iron One CT	0 0 0
d Manage Stool and Jean O. C.	0 0 0 10
& Mold Argoed Colliery Co. (T.)	5 00
	0 0 0
too Waster Cloud Plains (8 -	8 10 0
20 New Sharlston Collieries [L.] Pref	00 0 0 30
10 Newport Abercarn Coal Co. [L.] 10 Northmptn. Coal, Iron & Wagon [L.]	0 0 16
10 Northfield Iron Co. [L.]	0 0.
88 Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron [L.] 2	8 0 0. 15
20 Patent Nut and Bolt Co. [L.] 1	00 5
20 Patent Shaft and Axletree [L.] I 20 Pelsall Coal and Iron 1.]	0.0
50 Phoenix Bessemer Co. [L.]	9 0 0
100 Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L.] 100	00
50 Shotts Iron Co. [L.]	0 0 0
100 Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L.] 50 Silbstone & Dodworth Cl. & Iron T. 1	004
20 Skerne Ironworks [L.]	0 0 125
	00
100 Ditto ditto New (20 South Cleveland Ironworks [L.]	0 0 51
10 Swanses Valley Steam Coll. Co. ft. 1	8 0 0
100 Thames Iron Company 100	2 0 0 4
20 Ulverston Mining Co. [L.]	2 0 0 11
1 United Bituminous Collieries [L.]	8 0 0 11
100 Vickers, Sons, & Co. L. 6 p. c. deb. 100	
50 Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.]	0 0 11
West Swansea Colliery Co. [L.]	0 0
100 Wigan and Whiston Coal Co. J.l 7	0 0 0
100 Wigan Coal and Iron Co. [L	8 0 0
WAGON COMPANI	
10 Birmingham Wagon Co. [L.]	0 0 0 21
20 Sheffield Wagon Co. [L.]	5 0 0 25
TELEGRAPH COMPA	NIES.
"St." Anglo-American 10	

	IEDEORALII COM	CALL	TEM2
"St."	Anglo-American	100	0 0 58%
10	Brazilian Submarine	10	0 0 5%
20	Direct United States Cab's	20	0 0 8%
	Easteru		0 0 6¥
10	East. Exten., Australia and China	10	0 0 64
10	Great Northern	10	0 0 8
25	Indo-European	25	0 0 144
10	Mediterranean Extension		0 0 2%
8	Reuters		0 0 11
Btk.	Submarine	100	0 0 200
	West India and Panama		
20	Western and Brazilian	20	0 0 6%
\$1000	Western Union, 7 per cent. Mort. Bon	de #i	1000 107

	MISCELLANEO	110			
	MM 118 M 108 M 101 M 10	U.S.			1
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	Lines, Rental Trust) 28) 2)	, 1
25 8	ustral, Mort, Land and Finance [L.]	91		0 03	1
	vonside Engine [L.]	7		14	1
Clark I	Saltimore and Ohio, 6 per cent	100		. 114	11
Sitk. A	ent, of New Jersey Con. Mort	100		101	ill
Stile 6	Cent. Pacific of Calif., 1st Mort. 6 p c.	100		0 995	4.14
25 C	ity of London Real Property [L.]	12	0 1) %	Ġi.
25 C	opper Miners of Eng. (7 p. c. p. ef.)	25		La 4	
5 C	redit Foncier of England [L.]	5) 19	1
5 I	Diamond Rock Boring	4	10 0	. 1	
15 F	inglish and Foreign Credit			69	1
16 F	ore Street Warehouse [L.]	14		12	1
15 F	oster, Porter, and Co. [L.]	10	10 (109	1
5 6	len. Phos. & Chem. Works Co. [L.]	1	0 (
1 6	Indson's Bay Company	17	0.0	11	11
17 1	Instington Copper and Sul. Co	9	0.0	85	
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DIE. II	linois & St. Louis Bridge, 1st Mort.		0.0	93	8
Sth. I	Ditto, 2nd Mort., 7 per cent	100	0 6	55	- 4
Stk Il	linois Cent. Sinking Fund, 5 p. cent.	100	0 0	(6)	Ш
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734 I	mperial Credit [L.]	7	10 (19	1
_	Ditto, Surplus Certificate		-	4	
8tk. L	chigh Val. Con. Mort., A, 6. p. cent.	100	0 0	105	1
10 M	(ilner's Safe [L.)	10	0 (85	1
25 N	ational Discount [L.]	10	0 0	95	9
Btk. N	Cent. Rail. Con. Mort., 6 per cent.	10	0.0	1 49	8 1
5 P	atent Gunpowder Company	6	0 (1. 1/4	dis.
10 P	awson and Co. [L]eninsular and Oriental Steam	50	0 (34	3
60 P	ennsyl Gen. Mort. 6 p. cent., 1910.		0	111	11
CAL T	itto, Con. Sink. Fund, 6 p. ct., 1905	100	0.0	1.103	10
State S	cottish Aust. Investment Company.	100	0 0	160	11
Stle. D	Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference	100		113	18
10 8	lber Light (ord. sh.)	10	0 () art	19
20 8	nez Canal shares	20	0 (265	1 1
19 T	elegraph Construc. & Mainte. [L.]	13	0 0	23	1
5 D	itto, Second Bonus Three per Cents		0 0) 23) 195	1
10 T	harsis Sulphur and Copper Co	10	0 0	97	-
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Stk. C	nion Pacific Railway, 1st Mort	100	0.		_

b, blende; cl, coal; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; t, silve; t.
s-t, silver-lead; t, tin; z, sinc.
Limited Liability Companies; t quoted on the sock here
have paid dividends.

London: Frinted by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and public
HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offen, it,
straket, E.C., where all communications are requested
addressed.—August 23, 1876.